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MSZMP'S PALOS ANALYZES BERLIN IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD132030 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI)--Under the headline "On the Road of Developing Further Ideological Cooperation" Tamas Palos, deputy department head at the HSWP Central Committee, analyzes in PARTELET, the periodical of the HSWP Central Committee, the latest Berlin conference held by the secretaries in charge of ideological and international issues of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties as well as the international importance of the conference.

By way of introduction the writer of the article sums up as follows the things that were not new at the latest conference of the central committee secretaries compared to the past conferences held in Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, Sofia and Budapest:

--First of all the purpose of the conference remained the same: namely to review the topical issues of the socialist building work and international life and on the basis of this to draw some important conclusions concerning the national and international ideological work and the cooperation in this field between the sister parties.

--The features of the talks did not change either: The negotiations were marked by a mutually sincere and comradely atmosphere and held in the spirit of fraternal cooperation and international solidarity, as stressed also by the communique,

--Also the final result of the conference was the [few words indistinct] the earlier ones: The delegations of the sister parties decided to continue to develop bi- and multilateral cooperation in various fields of socialist building, among other things in ideological, scientific and cultural activities.

"The Berlin meeting produced several new aspects, too", Tamas Palos went on. The representative of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party attended the talks for the first time. The conference greeted this fact since the overwhelming majority of the participating sister parties--as said in the special statement--declare extensive solidarity with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. New was at the conference also that the CC secretaries reviewed the current world political situation in light of the international developments that occurred since the Budapest Conference. In this respect they directed attention to the signs of developing East-West relations, to the regular meetings between heads of state and government and new inter-state accords. They spoke highly of the partial results attained at the disarmament talks as well as of the mass drive to promote military detente and to oppose armaments (so also the neutron bomb). Emphasis was laid on the proofs of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. The revolutionary changes that had taken place in Africa, Asia and Latin America were specially underlined. Increased importance was attached to the successes of the forces struggling for revolutionary and democratic transformations in the advanced capitalist countries. Making a review of the negative tendencies of the world situation the delegates to the conference found that certain circles of imperialism had reacted aggressively to the failures they suffered in Indochina, Africa and elsewhere, to the fall of fascist regimes and to the aggravation of the economic, political and ideological crisis of the capitalist system."

The writer of the article notes that the Central Committee secretaries emphasized at the Berlin conference that no decisive change had been made in the processes determining the world situation. Detente is a continuously strengthening, lasting tendency, an important and positive factor of the international progress.

"So, the sister parties started from the fact", said Tamas Palos, "that the socialist foreign policy aiming at realizing peaceful coexistence contains the elements of reality also under more difficult conditions. They regarded as a proof of this the highest level Soviet-American talks in Vienna, the accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on the restriction of strategic offensive weapons. All speakers called the signing of the agreement a step of outstanding importance and paid tribute to the role in this of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet state and personally of Leonid Brezhnev. They spoke highly also about the realistic approach by certain American politicians that paved the way towards concluding the agreement. According to the views voiced at the conference extremely effective arguments speak for the possibility and necessity of realizing the Vienna accords. It is an important viewpoint that by implementing the agreement it would be possible to stop the accumulation of the missile-nuclear arms stocks and to achieve actual qualitative restrictions of these weapons besides cutting the quantity. It is a major argument that the new accord is based on the principle of equality and equal security and expresses the interests of both the Soviet Union and of the United States. Considering all this it is not a mere Soviet-American case but it safeguards also the wider interests linked to peace, security, disarmament and to the promotion of military detente."

"The representatives of the parties were facing the world political development with realistic optimism but bewared of every illusion. They justified this not only by the counteractions of certain capitalist circles in [the] case of SALT II but by the contradictions in general in the policy pursued by the ruling circles of the capitalist countries", writes Tamas Palos. Then he touched upon the current polarization of monopoly capitalist circles: "Serving the same capitalist class interests the extremist groups pursuing militarist policy urge for aggressive steps--among other things out of economic interests--while other circles are willing to (?make a sober) assessment of the situation, of the power relations and to conduct an adequately realistic policy...these contradictions make the policy of the bourgeoisie more differentiated but do not alter certain characteristics of the international activities of imperialism, namely the facts that:

--It presses for armaments, produces qualitatively new arms systems in order to change the military power relations to the benefit of NATO.

--It tries by all means of the ideological and political struggle to undermine and weaken the political, theoretic and moral positions of socialism, to damage its prestige and it also pursues selective policy towards the socialist countries by using the tactics of sowing discord and stirring up contradictions.

--It is making great efforts to form political, military and economic groupings between the capitalist states, to cut their contradictions and--as revealed by the election of the "European Parliament"--to strengthen Western Europe's political integration,

--It plots with Beijing chiefs in order to set up a "second front" against the socialist community by help of the Chinese policy,

--It seeks to deteriorate the relations between the socialist and the developing states, and it makes its best to suppress the national liberation movements and the revolutionary-democratic states,

--It attempts to subvert the communist movement and for this end it turns the communist parties operating in the socialist and capitalist states against each other and conducts a sharp anti-communist propaganda".

The writer of the article then notes that parallel with making a realistic survey of the situation, the Berlin conference focused attention of course on the political and ideological steps of the socialist countries. "The speeches disclosed unambigously that the countries of the socialist community observe consistently their foreign political line of principle. This is exactly mirrored by the statement about doing everything also in the future to prevent war and to consolidate international security and promote the process of detente", emphasized the author of the article. He then says: "The firm position of the sister parties of 10 socialist countries was manifested also by stressing repeatedly before the public the intention to strengthen solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism".

Switching over to current tasks of the sister parties' ideological and propaganda work Tamas Palos stresses: In this respect the speakers at the Berlin conference regarded as one of the major tasks to make world public understand that the militarist circles of imperialism and NATO are responsible for the armament race, of which they are trying to accuse socialism fully without ground.

"The false rumours about the 'Soviet military threat', the 'aggressive character of the Warsaw Treaty' and about the approach 'threatening' Western Europe reflect the bourgeois propaganda's attempts in this field. The bourgeois and Chinese propaganda are tuned together in these campaigns as a sign of the close alliance established also in politics by the current leaders of imperialism and China. The delegations wording the declaration about solidarity declared that Beijing's superpower and hegemonist endeavours, which are used by international imperialism in the struggle against socialism, gravely endanger the security of every nation, mostly that of the Southeast Asian peoples and are contrary also to the interests of the Chinese people... in this context the Chinese aggression on Vietnam was also touched upon as a characteristic manifestation of the Chinese policy towards the whole of Southeast Asia. It is beyond doubt that Beijing considers this area to be of strategic importance. Relying upon the 20 million Hoas and their organizations in this region, Beijing makes attempts to use the ex-colonizers' loss of posts and to put under its rule the nations living here. And by this it is seeking a wider hegemony in Asia. Recognizing all this the ten socialist countries pointed out repeatedly that they were supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle for peace, national independence, for the inviolability of the country's territory and for socialism"--underlines Tamas Palos in his article about the latest Berlin conference of central committee secretaries in charge of ideological and international questions.

MLADENOV TOASTED BY AFGHAN COUNTERPART AT 8 AUGUST DINNER

AU131405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Report on toast by Dr Shah Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, at 8 August dinner given in his honor in Sofia by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] In his toast, Dr Shah Wali expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality shown to him during his visit to Bulgaria. He stressed that Afghanistan's April revolution has added new character and dimensions to the traditional friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Now the relations between the two countries have received a new impetus and entered a new period of development, Dr Wali said. Bulgaria was one of the first states to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and since then has significantly increased its assistance to our country, something highly evaluated by the Afghan people. Dr Shah Wali expressed his confidence that the mutually beneficial relations and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in the interests of the two peoples.

Afghanistan's minister of foreign affairs also spoke on his country's foreign policy, stressing that Afghanistan is struggling for peace and detente in international relations and for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all countries throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Afghanistan is an active participant in the nonalined countries movement and thinks that the implementation of its goals will have a significant role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, Dr Shah Wali stressed. He said that Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of respecting the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality between states, as well as noninterference in the countries' internal affairs and the development of cooperation between states with different social systems. Afghanistan supports the peoples' right of self-determination and the struggle of the world national liberation movements. Our country is in solidarity with the struggle of the international workers movement and wishes to develop friendly relations with the socialist countries, led by the USSR, the minister said. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan greets the signing of the SALT II agreement and thinks that it is a success in the policy of preserving peace in the world and an important step toward stopping the arms race.

Dr Shah Wali condemned the separate deal between Egypt and Israel and the policy of apartheid of the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. He greeted the victory of Nicaragua's democratic forces.

Further on, the minister dwelt on the relations between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, stressing that Afghanistan wants to maintain friendly and good-neighborly relations and expects the same from all states in the region. Dr Wali stressed with regret that the reactionary and ultra-leftist forces surrounding Afghanistan, assisted by international reaction, continue to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Their efforts, however, will be frustrated by the Afghan people, who enjoy the support of all progressive peoples in the world as well as the socialist community peoples, including the Bulgarian people.

Finally, he expressed confidence that the documents to be signed will contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LEBANESE COMMUNIST LEADER 12 AUGUST

AU122040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 12 August Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, met Nicola ash-Shawi, first secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

During their talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other on the tasks of the BCP and the Communist Party of Lebanon, and exchanged opinions on some topical international issues, especially on the situation in the Middle East.

Comrade Nicola ash-Shawi explained the work and decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Lebanon and the party's struggle to unite Lebanon's national-patriotic forces, as well as strengthening the unity of all Arab anti-imperialist forces to successfully oppose the reactionary plans of U.S. imperialism and Zionism aimed at annihilating the Palestinian liberation movement and Arab-USSR friendship.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed Bulgaria's principled and steady position on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, respecting the rights and interests of all peoples and states in the Middle East. He stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further support the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and the capitulationism of the present Egyptian leadership, as well as for restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state. Comrade Zhivkov also stressed Bulgaria's support for the struggle of Lebanon's national-patriotic forces to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two party leaders confirmed the determination of the BCP and the Communist Party of Lebanon to further develop their friendship and cooperation and make their contribution to further strengthen the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting.

NICARAGUA ACCEPTS PROPOSAL ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU131930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a message from Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, in which the minister expresses thanks for the warm greetings of the Bulgarian Government and people on the occasion of the victory achieved by the Sandino Front in its struggle for the liberation of the Nicaraguan people.

The new government, the message reads, willingly accepts the Bulgarian initiative on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. A wish to establish friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan peoples, and the two countries' governments is also expressed.

BULGARIAN NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN VARNA

Soviet Naval Detachment Arrival

AU101417 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A detachment of Soviet naval ships under the command of Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has arrived in Varna on a 4-day official visit. The Soviet sailors will participate in the Bulgarian Navy Day celebration.

Adm Nikolay Khovrin paid a visit to Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Varna Okrug party committee, and to Atanas Petrov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Reception for Soviet Admiral

AU101952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, today received Soviet Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov presented to Adm Nikolay Khovrin and to Vice Adm Pavel Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, medals for services to the Bulgarian People's Army.

Departure of Soviet Fleet

AU131935 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Varna, August 13 (BTA)--The Soviet battleships sailing under the flag of the commander of the Soviet Black Sea Red Banner Fleet, Adm Nikolay Khovrin, which called officially at the port of Varna four days ago, sailed off today.

During his stay here, Admiral Khovrin was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA ATTENDS CHILDREN'S MEETING IN VARNA

AU111508 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 11 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The citizens of Varna today cordially welcomed the [word indistinct] Banner of Peace train in which more than 100 children as well as voluntary amateur artists from the cultural houses attached to the transportation enterprises and the laureates of the 5th Festival of Amateur Artists arrived in Varna.

At a meeting organized at the central railway station, the young artists were cordially welcomed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the organizational committee connected with the International Children's Assembly. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, and Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, also were present.

SOVIET CRUDE OIL, GAS 'DECISIVE' FOR FUEL-POWER BALANCE

AU131540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Report on interview given by Ambassador Emil Misovsky, counselor and leading representative of the CSSR's trade representation in Moscow, to Stanislav Oborsky, Moscow correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, and Rudolf Nittman , Moscow correspondent of PRAVDA: "Wherein Lie the Foundations of Good Prospects; Talk About Crude Oil, Gas, Trade--and Mostly About Friendship"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] The main foundation of the permanent and rhythmical development of our republic's development is cooperation with the Soviet Union. Of particular, of vital importance for us are the Soviet deliveries of fuel, energy and raw materials. Perhaps never in the past was it so clear to all of us what a significant or, more precisely, what a decisive item in our fuel-power balance is the Soviet crude oil, gas, coal and electric energy. Luckily we cover our entire natural gas need and almost 100 percent of our crude oil need by deliveries fr m the Soviet Union.

This year, 1979, our national economy will receive 18.3 million tons of crude oil and next year, 1980, it will receive 18.8 million tons. In fact, the average annual increase of crude oil deliveries in the present 5-year plan amounts to 0.5 million tons. These were the basic amounts fixed by a long-term trade agreement and by two special loan treaties.

This year we are getting crude oil from the Soviet comrades at 60 percent of the world price...] And this does not include the large deliveries that we are getting as part payment for the loan, and at prices valid in 1966. We have always received crude oil from the Soviet Union far cheaper than the fixed prices on the international market. Figure how much our republic thus saved, how many billion korunas more we were able to invest in our national economy. At the same time nobody could blame the Soviet Union if it sold crude oil to the socialist countries, too, at the world prices; this would be in keeping with the international trend.

The same factual proof of the advantageous nature of the imports can be cited about natural gas. In the year 1967-78, that is in a 12-year period, we received a total of 30 billion cubic meters of gas; in the present 5-year plan the figure will be more than 30 billion cubic meters and in the next 5-year plan, that is, in the years 1981-85, we will get almost 42 billion cubic meters of this blue gold. And again we will get it under very advantageous conditions. Incidentally, the Soviet Union has unimaginable reserves of natural gas. Its extraction will continue to increase very rapidly--and this we should not forget.

The crude oil prices cannot remain stationary--and we must reckon with this. Nevertheless the Soviet comrades are still delivering crude oil to socialist countries under far more advantageous conditions than those created by the Western market.

It is known that the Czechoslovak exports to the Soviet Union--which also are paying for the crude oil and gas--are primarily represented by the engineering industry's products, the products of our traditional branch of industry. These exports are advantageous in every way. In the instances where we achieve world parameters in our products, the Soviet Union is paying us prices adopted throughout the world, and not infrequently even more advantageous ones.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'POISONING' USSR-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS

AU131432 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Word on the Events": "Z. Brzezinski's Poisonous Attempts"]

[Text] For the U.S. President's adviser on U.S. national security questions the period of a certain reticence obviously has ended. After several months he is again manifesting these days his ambitions to aggravate the international tension, this time in connection with the developments in Afghanistan. He actually declared that the Soviet Union is interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

According to this and similar declarations, Washington has very original criteria as to what interference is. It frequently confuses permanent support for puppet regimes and the CIA's operations in foreign countries with its "historic mission." It "recommends" to the individual states that they not admit communists into their governments--a few days ago such a "message" was addressed by President Carter to Italy--and, through political and economic levers, the United States is striving to "switch the points" so that the states will take the path set for them by the imperialist circles in their plans.

Brzezinski's statement, too, had a similar character, and, through the bourgeois mass communications media, the seed of hostility was meant to find fertile soil among the Afghan people. This was revealed by the Afghan radio in a commentary; it characterized the American representative's statement as an obvious attempt at foisting an incorrect, false opinion on the peoples living in Afghanistan. Such and similar speeches from such and similar authors are worth noting from one viewpoint only because, in fact, they are mostly coordinated with actions undertaken by the internal reaction of the country in question. This always reinforces the suspicion that one is faced here by a firm interlinking of the external and internal enemy. And the present instance was no different either. When Z. Brzezinski raised his voice, the activity of the clerical-feudal opposition was intensified and evoked a clash with the army units in Afghanistan's capital, Kabul. Gangs of terrorists attacked the Bala Histar military fortress, from which it is possible to control a considerable area of the capital, above all its administrative center. The action was timed for the fasting period of the month of Ramadan in the Muslim calendar, when the believers are under the exceptional influence of propaganda work carried out by the counterrevolutionary part of the clergy. Even this time the reaction did not succeed in materializing its plans. After several hours of fighting with the aid of workers, students and the working intelligentsia, as the Soviet PRAVDA wrote, the attack was warded off and the army and security units captured several terrorists. "We will try them, we will show them on television, so that the Afghan people may see their worst enemy," Kabul's mayor said in remarks to journalists.

The Afghan people will energetically deal with the enemy at home. And what about advisers like Z. Brzezinski? For them they have an unambiguous reply. The Kabul radio's commentary stresses that relations between the USSR and Afghanistan have a long and fruitful history, the typical feature of which is close [uzka] assistance in various spheres. The extensive assistance granted to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union fully corresponds to the interests of the Afghan people. Relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proceed from the principles of equal rights and mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and are based on good-neighborly relations. Z. Brzezinski's attempts at poisoning the atmosphere of mutual trust are doomed to failure in advance.

VISIT OF HAMBURG MAYOR KLOSE REPORTED

First Day Program

LD131820 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Economic questions have been at the center of a full program just completed by Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose (SPD) at the start of his 3-day visit to the Czechoslovak capital, Prague. The FRG side gave it to be understood that the talks had taken place in a "truly cordial atmosphere."

Klose, who arrived in Prague yesterday, spoke first with his host, CSSR Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek, about the port of Hamburg, which is used by the CSSR for its overseas shipping. Economic problems were also discussed at the subsequent meeting with Frantisek Mares, deputy foreign trade minister, who entertained Klose to a luncheon at the Zbjaslav Palace near Prague. Talks at the office of Prof Vitezlav Rzouner, chief mayor of Prague and rector of Charles University, [titles as received] as well as a reception for Klose at the FRG Embassy in Prague, completed today's program.

Meeting With Transport Minister

LD131928 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prague--Czechoslovak Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek received on Monday a delegation from the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, led by its first mayor and president of Senat Hans-Ulrich Klose.

The course of the talks confirmed good relations and tendencies of further development of cooperation in transport and trade between Czechoslovakia and the port of Hamburg, with stress on water transport.

The Czechoslovak minister of transport and the delegation of Hamburg discussed Czechoslovakia's access to other waterways than the Elbe, mainly the Elbenseiten Canal in case of unfavorable water conditions on the Elbe.

Husak Meeting Planned

LD131822 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prague--A reception by Czechoslovak state and party leader Gustav Husak has been included on short notice in the program of Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose. According to Senat spokesman Manfred Bissinger in Prague today, Klose is to meet Husak tomorrow afternoon in a castle outside Prague. Husak is at present on vacation, having only returned today from a visit to the Soviet Union.

CARDINAL FRANTISEK TOMASEK HOSPITALIZED IN PRAGUE

AU131538 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, is hospitalized at the Clinic for Internal Diseases in Prague due to cardiac insufficiency [porucha srdecni cinnosti] and for this reason temporarily cannot receive any visitors.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REPLACEMENT OF 'INCAPABLE' CADRES

AU131335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Everyone To Do What He Is Capable of Doing"]

[Excerpts] Sometimes it appears in practice as though some comrades have misunderstood the policy concerning the stability of cadres and have thought that--regardless of results, which are always decisive--their jobs were, so to say, safe up to the time of their retirement. Some comrades, in turn, believe that former merits will protect them from any criticism and that the old merits will suffice to carry them through life, even if they slacken their pace, become arrogant or if they simply can no longer cope with the greater and more complicated tasks. Socialism cannot afford to have such a policy, which would be at variance with all-social interests. People who do not prove their worth, who do not master their missions and--in spite of comradely, repeated, criticism--do not free themselves of their mistakes and errors and do not demonstrate the necessary knowledge, cannot be retained in their jobs. It is even more impossible to tolerate employees who enrich themselves at the expense of society or even profit from problems--that would be at odds with the principles of socialist remuneration, based on the social importance, quantity and quality of work. In some places there still occur egalitarian tendencies and leniency toward the shortcomings of employees, which has a negative impact on the work morale, impairs comradely relations and--in consequence--harms society.

It is certainly appropriate to talk about work morale, about the socialist attitude to work, about responsibility and a demanding attitude to each worker, to each person. However, executives must always be a model. It would be absurd if we scrutinized only the work of workers and did not take a sharper and more comprehensive look at the work of the ranking economic personnel who bear a much greater responsibility, not only for themselves but for the whole work collective they direct. It would be a mistake if we thought that the foreman is the top limit for an exacting evaluation of the work of an individual and neglected an exacting evaluation--based on concrete work results--of the work of the director, general director or minister.

Our ranking economic personnel do not have an easy task and unless they take their jobs lightly or are shedding their responsibility, they do not and cannot have an easy life. This is linked to their responsibility. Society respects their work and is grateful for their activity, initiative, dedication and their creative attitude to the solution of difficult problems and important tasks.

It is natural that the best, most capable and most dedicated among them must regret more than anyone else the cases where the person hidden behind the authority of an executive and its social importance is someone who does not deserve this authority and the results of whose work are of negligible social importance. After all, he who has not grasped what all-social interest means, who is not capable of creatively and with initiative applying the resolutions of the [CPCZ] congress and the CPCZ Central Committee to the conditions of his sector, economic production unit, enterprise or plant, who is profoundly lagging behind the needs of the present times, cannot be an executive. And he who violates communist ethics and even enriches himself at the expense of society, who is obsessed with pride and who cultivates around himself--unjustly and uncritically and sometimes even by means of pressure--an aura of infallibility and untouchability, has no chance whatsoever of withstanding the test.

Every executive must gain esteem, respect and recognition himself. He cannot just brandish the authority of the party. [paragraph continues]

The party will extend help and protection to each able, honest and motivated employee but it cannot and will not stand up for irresponsible, incapable people. In doing so it cannot apply subjective concepts of one individual or another but must evaluate on the basis of specific, objectively ascertainable results.

The 15th [CPCZ] Congress speaks clearly about a healthy stability of cadres, not about their absolute unchangeability. It is in full harmony with the interests of society to demand that people perform the office and the work for which they have the necessary prerequisites, in which they have proven their worth and shown positive results. It is correct to assign a person the job and the work he is capable of mastering, where he can apply his abilities and talents and where he can feel satisfaction. However, we must also be energetic wherever people fail to come up to expectations. While doing so it is not necessary to vilify and condemn a person but it is necessary to solve cadre issues in a well-considered way and with communist responsibility wherever it is necessary and required by social interest. Such a principled cadre policy will be accepted and supported by everyone.

We have all the prerequisites for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Our socialist society is strong enough and has enough intellectual potential to cope with the present problems. This requires, first of all, a good cadre policy.

NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS' 'CONSERVATISM' MUST BE OVERCOME

AU131532 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Stanislav Havel, candidate of sciences and director of the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez: "Trend Toward Fast Breeders; Nuclear Power Industry and Comprehensive Rationalization Brigades"]

[Excerpts] The selection of the institute's research targets predetermines to a considerable extent the social effectiveness of the research. At the same time it is necessary to make an estimate of social needs for a relatively long period so as to be able to prepare the experimental and cadre bases in time.

Therefore one of the measures taken was to create a well-founded and objectivized long-term concept of the institute's development for the years 1980-1995, which has become the basic directive for work on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In preparing the concept it was necessary to overcome the unhealthy conservatism of certain scientific workers--they would prefer to work constantly on one kind of problem--and to eliminate a number of unrealistic demands for material and cadre insurance. It became obvious that for insuring the socially desirable orientation of research it is not enough to have outstanding experts in some fields as executives who are responsible for the direction of research teams. They must simultaneously have a profound economic-political knowledge and be sufficiently ideologically mature to be able to prefer social benefit to personal or group interests.

Another important problem which we encounter in the management sphere is checking on the fulfillment of the operational plan for research work. The supplier-consignee relations continued to be a specific problem, even though it has been possible to achieve through systematic pressure on the implementors 95 percent cooperation covered by economic contracts. It is being accomplished at the price of innumerable personal interventions on various levels.

The most burning problem crops up in implementation of research work results when investment action--be it ever so small--is needed in production organization. Usually the obligatory nature of those investments is small because they do not belong among the centrally supervised actions and investors and suppliers devote only marginal attention to them.

Some of our tasks have rather long-term implementation provisions. They concern top-ranking innovations connected with the development of fast breeding, sodium-cooled reactors. Those reactors will produce 30-50 times more energy from 1 kilogram of uranium than the present, so-called light-water reactors; but we can count on using them in the electrification system only around 1995.

The application of partial research results is successful in processing the nuclear power stations' burnt-out fuel by using the fluoridation method in which we are cooperating with the USSR. That method was used for regenerating palladium and platin catalysts used in the chemical industry in producing caoutchouc, gasoline, nitric acid and so forth and it was tested in cooperation with the chemopetrol concern in the Kaucuk Kralupy plant. In that sphere alone it will save our national economy several million korunas annually and, moreover, it has also proved useful in cleansing synthetic diamonds.

MATERIAL INCENTIVES CONTRIBUTE TO EXPORT TASKS

AU131745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Next to Positive Aspects Also Reserve: The Assessment of the Results of the Comprehensive Management Experiment"]

[Text] The comprehensive experiment in management of effectiveness and quality, which has become the concrete fulfillment of the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, applies not only to the production sphere, but also to the foreign trade sphere. Its principles in this sphere of national economy have been drafted in a manner that would make effective exports advantageous and act to develop them preferentially and in case of inadequately effective exports to create a stronger impetus for raising their standard on the basis of improved quality and lower production costs. They are also devoted to the problem of imports and determine the principles of material incentives for economic-production units and foreign trade organizations.

The government committee for the questions of the national economy's planned management has assessed the results achieved in the application of the comprehensive experiment last year. Next to doubtlessly positive aspects, to which belongs--among other things--the strengthening of the conceptualism of management and influencing the thinking and approach of economy personnel in the direction of raising effectiveness and quality and thus also achieving more favorable plan indexes, it pointed out at the same time some still persisting reserve. Despite the fact that the economic-production units taking part in the experiment fulfilled their export targets to the socialist countries by 104.3 percent and to the nonsocialist countries by 100.8 percent, the analysis of the results of the experimenting economic-production units concerning foreign trade quite unequivocally revealed no increased effectiveness when compared with the economic-production units not taking part in the experiment. At the same time one must see that that fact is to a certain extent connected with aggravated conditions in the sphere of external economic relations which function in individual sectors in a differentiated manner, as well as with demands for time [s casovou narocnosti] and the comprehensiveness of the measures carried out. [sentence as published]

The fact that by itself the experiment cannot resolve all the material problems of the plan is now valid for the external economic relations more than for anything else. Despite that we must welcome the fact that the newly fixed material incentives have contributed, with certain exceptions, to the fulfillment of the export tasks, both in quantity and effectiveness.

BRATISLAVA RADIO CITES REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD132124 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a report issued by the Slovak Statistical Office on the economic development of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the plan fulfillment for January-July of this year, the January shortfall in industrial production and building has been reduced by improving the balanced fulfillment of time plans and speeding up growth in the creation of material resources.

However, the targets of the time plans for the first 7 months are still not being attained. Industrial enterprises have fulfilled gross production time plans by 99.5 percent and have fulfilled more than 55 percent of their annual plan.

Railway freight transport carried almost 72 million tons of goods in the 7 months--2.5 percent lower than the plan and three-fifths less than during the same period last year.

NATURAL GAS TECHNOLOGY REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT

LD132018 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Czechoslovakia's coal reserves are estimated to last for another 50 years while oil deposits in the world are estimated to last a mere 30 years. In view of the relative ease with which natural gas can be converted into heat, this fuel has become extremely important. Czechoslovakia's resources are minimal: For the next 20 years we can extract it in the same quantities as today, that is, approximately 1 billion cubic meters per annum, and this covers about 10 percent of current gas requirements. World gas reserves are estimated to last another 50 years. For the last 12 years we have been importing the decisive share of our requirements from the Soviet Union and our requirements are constantly rising. We are paying for this natural gas by offering transit services, in other words, by providing facilities for transit gas pipelines on our territory as well as by Czechoslovakia's share in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline. Our share will be paid for within the next 10 years. Of course, the imported gas will be dearer then so that the effective utilization of gas in the economy is a decisive issue already today.

"In Czechoslovakia the present effectiveness of the utilization of gas is low, roughly only half of what it should be. There are several reasons for this: first of all, an inadequate technological base; then obsolete equipment for the utilization of gas; next, gas regulation technology has no producers in Czechoslovakia and is being imported in a sporadic manner; and finally, we are very slow in introducing new forms of utilizing gas."

BRIEFS

DUTCH ENVOY DEPARTURE--H.C. Maclaine Pont, ambassador of the Kingdom of Netherlands to the CSSR, ended his diplomatic mission and left Czechoslovakia on 10 August. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

NIGERIAN COOPERATION PLAN--A plan of cooperation for the 1980-83 period was signed in Prague yesterday [9 August] by L. Hruzik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations' African Committee, and Ganyia Ishola, chairman of the Nigerian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. The objective of the two organizations will be to expand mutual cooperation, strengthen mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and the Nigerian people. [Excerpt] [Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Aug 79 p 3 AU] Prague--Miloslav Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia, received here on Monday Ganiyu Ishola, chairman of the Nigerian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, currently visiting Czechoslovakia. Miloslav Vacik briefed the guest on the activity of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia and on the cooperation of the committee with the African Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for Foreign Relations. Ganiyu Ishola spoke about the activity of the Nigerian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society which was established ten years ago. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Prague--A 50-member delegation, led by Vice President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism Zdenek Snitil, left here for Moscow yesterday to participate in the 11th World Congress of Political Sciences. The congress is being held in Moscow from August 11 to 18. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD]

COMPUTERIZED ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION REGULATION--A computerized device to measure electricity consumption in peak hours, developed by a collective of innovators from the Klement Gottwald Metallurgic Works in Karavina, has been put into operation. The device will prevent the possibility of exceeding the predetermined maximum electricity consumption and unnecessary idleness of machinery. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS--Grain from more than 743,000 hectares--or about one-third of the total area--was harvested in the CSSR by 6 August. In the Czech lands 266,000 ha--or 16 percent of the area--were harvested by that date, and 477,000 ha--or 73.5 percent--in Slovakia. By the beginning of the week, the state grain procurement plan was fulfilled 34.4 percent statewide. Procurement organizations received 1,105,002 metric tons of grain. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 79 p 1, 2 AU] The West Slovak Region reports cereals there have already been harvested from 284,345 hectares--or 92.4 percent of the area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 1, 2 AU] Because of unfavorable weather only 11,000 hectares of cereals, that is, less than 6 percent of the sown area, were harvested in the West Bohemian Region by 10 August. [Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 1 AU] The grain harvest in the South Moravian Region has passed the one-third mark. Unfavorable climatic conditions have caused the grain humidity to fluctuate between 18 and 35 percent. Moreover, the grain is overripe in some places and green in other places. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

SUGARBEET FIGURES--Sugarbeet has been sown in Czech lands on 158,391 hectares this year. Recent investigation has revealed that approximately 152,000 hectares will be harvested. About 25 percent of the sown area has a "very good," 38 percent "good," and 8.8 percent "poor" crop. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 9 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

HAILSTORM CROP DAMAGES--Heavy rains and hailstorm which hit the North Bohemian Region last week damaged crops on almost 30,000 hectares. The Decin District was the hardest hit. The local Jilovsky brook caused material damages amounting to about Kcs18 million to several enterprises located near its banks. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

PARTICIPANTS IN BERLIN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONGRESS NOTED

LD131044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0905 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Fourth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers began its 6-day session in the GDR's capital on Monday. It is being held under the auspices of Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman. Nearly 2,000 delegates from more than 60 countries are taking part at the Palace of the Republic.

The representative delegation from the USSR, composed of 300 academicians, professors and experts, is led by Nikolay Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and professional education of the USSR. Nearly 700 Russian language experts from the GDR are taking in the debates in plenary, sectional and roundtable discussions. Strong delegations have also arrived from other socialist countries. Many states, such as Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Portugal, the PDRY and Cyprus, have sent experts to a Russian language experts' congress for the first time.

The congress has been organized by the International Association of Professors of Russian Language and Literature.

HUNGARIAN PROTESTANT BISHOP COMMENTS ON RELIGION IN GDR

AU131500 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 10 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Budapest Dispatch: "A State Which Firmly Relies on Peace, Security and Detente: Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha on GDR Policy"]

[Summary] "The GDR's policy relies on peace, security and detente," this is what Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, president of the Synod of the Reformed Church and of the Ecumenical Council of the Hungarian Churches and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, stated in an interview given to the Budapest ADN correspondent. The GDR opposes the cold war and nuclear war and consistently supports the Helsinki Final Act according to the letter and spirit.

"Bishop Bartha viewed as a realistic expression of the successful GDR policy since 1949 the fact that people of different religious and ideological convictions are cooperating within one state--proceeding from different concepts but acting for the benefit of man. 'As equal partners they are jointly bearing responsibility and shaping that society,' Bishop Bartha noted."

The Hungarian clergyman, who frequently visits the GDR, expressed his conviction that the settled and good relations between state and church have historically grown over the past 30 years: "Today they are being constantly improved through regular contacts in the spirit of mutual sincerity. He could see for himself more and more that the constitutional rights to vow and practice religion are not merely formal rights in the GDR."

The "churches regard socialism not only as their sphere of existence locally, but are also consciously assuming their share in solving the joint tasks of the state and society," the bishop pointed out.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE FIGHTERS MEETING REPORTED

AU131515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN/ND Berlin dispatch: "Resistance Fighters From 22 Countries Expected in Berlin: Memorial Rallies in the Spirit of the 30th Anniversary of the GDR"]

[Summary] "Some representatives of national organizations of antifascist resistance fighters, deportees and persons persecuted by the Nazi regime from 22 countries as well as representatives of the International Resistance Fighters Federation (FIR) are expected early next month in Berlin. They have been invited to attend the events on the international memorial day for the victims of fascist terror and imperialist war. An account of this was given on Thursday [9 August] by members of the central leadership of the Committee of GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters."

The foreign guests, most of whom will attend the central rally in Berlin, will be given opportunities to gather impressions of socialist construction in the GDR and will visit the memorials in Sachsenhausen and the Seelow Hights in Cecilienhof near Potsdam.

"Willy Perk, honorary secretary and member of the central leadership of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters Committee, pointed out at the press conference the increasing machinations of neo-Nazi forces in the FRG and in other West European countries. That is why it is necessary today more than ever to intensify the international cooperation between all antifascist organizations for peace and disarmament. He resolutely opposed attempts at whitewashing Nazi and war criminals and fascist killers in the FRG."

Kurt Goldstein, member of the Presidium of the central leadership, reported on the forthcoming world rally of resistance strugglers and former war participants for disarmament which will be held in Rome from 18 to 20 October.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR FIREARMS POSSESSION

AU132045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] ADN Berlin dispatch: "On 8 August 1979 GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Dieter K. from Hoemberg at the Wartha GDR border crossing point for unauthorized possession of firearms. He had concealed an operational firearm and ammunition in his automobile. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Citroen automobile with license plate No EMS-JW 86 was impounded.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: FRG CITIZENS VIOLATE BORDER

AU132048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "FRG Citizens Violated State Border"]

[Text] On 8 August 1979 FRG citizens Frank Willamowski and Marcos Gerstlauer violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. They were handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

VISIT BY MESYATS-LED SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION REPORTED

13 August Arrival

LD131944 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 13, (MTI)--At the head of a delegation, Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, the Soviet Union's minister of agriculture, arrived in Hungary on Monday. They were met at Ferihegy Airport by Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany. Present was Vladimir Jakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest. The delegation is to attend the opening ceremony of the Soviet farming, food industry and agrarian machinery exhibition and to carry on talks about the continued development of agrarian cooperation between the two countries.

Mesyats Press Conference

LD131946 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 13, (MTI)--A Soviet agricultural, food, industrial and farm implement production exhibition is to be held at the International Fair Grounds of Budapest from August 14 to 26. On the eve of the opening of the exhibition, Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Karpovich Meyats gave a press conference to acquaint mediamen with the achievements of Soviet agriculture, its development plans, and cooperation between Soviet and Hungarian farm experts. The Soviet minister said inter alia: Cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet agricultures is ever expanding. They exchange scientific materials and transfer latest technical processes. This year the Soviet Union is to cultivate maize over 160 thousand hectares using Hungarian method, while Hungary is applying a Soviet process to boost its sugar beet yield. Commendable collaboration has been evolved between the two countries' stock-breeders as well as between Soviet and Hungarian experts engaged in the mechanization of farming. The Budapest exhibition, too, will provide a suitable opportunity for specialists from the two countries to hold extensive talks about the expansion of partnership and to explore possibilities for rendering their food production more efficient, said the Soviet agriculture minister.

GASPAR RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD131956 Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), received Monday a delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union which is currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of AETU Chairman Mulugate Yimer. At the meeting marked by a friendship atmosphere, they briefed each other about their respective organizations' activities and reviewed timely issues of the international trade union movement as well as questions of mutual interest.

NEMETH RECEIVES VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

AU131135 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Karoly Nemeth has Received the Secretary General of the Venezuelan Communist Party"]

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Venezuelan Communist Party, and Central Committee member Elisabeth Faria, who are staying in our country to rest at the headquarters of the Central Committee on Thursday [9 August] morning.

In a discussion held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' positions and the parties' activities. They exchanged views about topical aspects of the international communist and workers movement, with particular regard to the positions of the Latin American progressive movements. They reaffirmed the importance of relations based on proletarian internationalism between the MSZMP and the Venezuelan Communist Party.

The meeting was attended by Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the Central Committee's international relations department.

GASPAR RECEIVES EUROPEAN TV OFFICIAL

LD092012 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9, (MTI)--Invited by the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) Mathias Hinterscheid, general secretary of the European Trade Unions Federation, visited Hungary from August 3 to 9.

The visiting general secretary was received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the SZOT. They exchanged views about timely issues concerning the international trade union movement and European trade unions.

Mathias Hinterscheid met with leading officials of Hungarian trade unions and briefed them about the activities of the European Trade Unions Federation. He visited the Babolna state farm and the Hungarian optical works where he got acquainted with their economic activities and trade unions.

Mathias Hinterscheid left Budapest on Thursday.

LIMITS ON PUBLIC ROAD SPEED REDUCED AS OF 12 AUGUST

AU131420 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 79 p 5 AU

['MTI report: "As of Sunday, Speed Limit on Public Roads; a Top Speed of 100 Kilometers Per Hour on Divided Highways, 80 Kilometers on Others"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers has authorized the minister of transportation and postal affairs and the minister of internal affairs to reduce the speed limit of cars all over the country as of 12 August 1979. Under the new regulation, the highest legal speed will be 100 kilometers per hour on divided highways and 80 kilometers per hour on the remainder of the highways. Traffic rules in built-up areas remain unchanged; there, the previous speed limit of 60 kilometers per hour will continue to apply. The new regulation does not affect the speed prescribed by the traffic code for motorcycles, trucks, buses and other vehicles.

The number of public road traffic accidents causing serious and fatal injuries has greatly increased lately and speed was responsible for 20 and 40 percent of these accidents respectively. For this reason, government organs had been considering modifying the present legal speed limits even earlier. However, it has now been made a pressing--and, precisely now, a topical--matter by the constant increase of the cost of energy and the compelling requirement to economize on energy.

According to estimates, the measure will result in an approximately 2-4 percent savings of fuel. At the same time, the speed reduction of 20 kilometers will halve the inertia of vehicles and, through this, drivers might reduce their braking distance precisely by those meters that may count in saving their own lives and the lives of others.

Traffic control organs will strictly supervise adherence to the regulation from the day of its implementation.

PAP INTERVIEWS SPOKESMAN JANIUREK ON GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC TASKS

AU131910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP interview with Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, press spokesman for the government: "Main Lines of Government Work--Implementation of the 1979 Plan Is the Central Task--Problems of Food Production and Housing Construction--Effectiveness in All Areas"; passages in capitals printed in boldface--place and date of interview not given]

[Summary] [Question] The remaining months of this year will determine the success of our production efforts in 1979 and the conditions for our tasks in 1980. What problems are central to government activities in that connection?

[Answer] The successful implementation of the key tasks of the 1979 plan is the main concern of government activities, which have to grapple with the continuing difficulties created by bad weather and the changes in the world economic situation. "EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO COUNTER THOSE DIFFICULTIES, THE NECESSARY DECISIONS TAKEN IN TIME AND, IF POSSIBLE, AHEAD OF THE ACTUAL NECESSITY, AND TIGHT CONTROL OVER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THOSE DECISIONS ARE TASKS WHICH WILL CLAIM MUCH SPACE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WORK IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1979." THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WILL EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC TASKS FROM TIME TO TIME AND WILL ANALYZE IN DETAIL THE SITUATION IN SELECTED AREAS.

"IN KEEPING WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASIC SOCIAL AIMS OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE WILL BE TACKLED WITH PARTICULAR CARE." As you know, the government wants to insure the necessary food supplies for the market and to provide the necessary assistance for agriculture. The present primary tasks in that connection are the effective harvesting of cereals and root crops, the maximum avoidance of losses in processing and storing harvest yields, effective implementation of fall field-work, which should go hand in hand with efforts to increase the area of cereals, and a whole package of tasks concerning fodder production and the maintenance of development trends in livestock breeding.

THE PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT WORK ALSO STRONGLY STRESSES OTHER IMPORTANT SOCIAL PROJECTS, INCLUDING HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL WELFARE. The government will increase its control over the task of diverting some of the potential of industrial construction to housing construction so we can build the 1,525,000 apartments planned for this 5-year period.

[Question] What about material production?

[Answer] "The session of Council of Ministers that evaluated production results in the first half of this year pointed to the deviations from the basic proportions of this year's plan and to the backlogs in the production of many goods, which occurred primarily last winter. The process of eliminating those backlogs has now reached the halfway mark, roughly speaking." July's production results indicate that that process should be decidedly pushed ahead in the coming months: Compared with July of 1978, the industrial production in July of this year increased 6.2 percent. Manifold export activities were also accelerated last month.

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE GREAT CARE, WHICH WILL BE GREATLY INTENSIFIED BECAUSE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF LAST WINTER, IN PREPARING THE ECONOMY FOR THE COMING FALL-WINTER PERIOD. [paragraph continues]

IN PARTICULAR, IT WILL TURN ITS ATTENTION TO THE ENERGY INDUSTRY, WHICH IS STILL GRAPPLING WITH GREAT DIFFICULTIES, TO PROPER SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND TO TRANSPORTATION, ONE OF THE TOP PROBLEMS." There are many subjects, including those dictated by life in addition to the plan, that the government will discuss at its sessions. Some of them are most important.

[Question] Which ones?

[Answer] "INDUSTRY'S IMPORTANT TASK THIS YEAR (AND EVEN MORE IMPORTANT NEXT YEAR) IS TO INTENSIFY STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ORDER TO FURTHER INCREASE THE SHARE OF EXPORT AND MARKET PRODUCTION." The government directives concerning the 1980 draft plan stipulate two indexes--the value of market production and the value of export production. The definition of the purpose of other production lines concerning investments, supplies and cooperation has been left to the discretion of individual ministries.

"RETURNING TO THE ISSUE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION: THE ENTIRE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR WILL BE MARKED BY INTENSIFIED EFFORTS OF PRODUCERS, ASSISTED WHERE NECESSARY BY THE GOVERNMENT'S APPROPRIATE DECISIONS, TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF MARKET GOODS, TO DEVELOP SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION AND TO TIGHTEN THE DISCIPLINE OF WAGES. AS FOR FOREIGN TRADE, WHICH ALREADY PROMISES TO A GREAT EXTENT THE FAVORABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS, THE GOVERNMENT WILL FOCUS ITS ATTENTION ON THE PROBLEMS THAT ARE CONNECTED WITH INTENSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND WITH INCREASES IN THE STATE'S INCOME IN HARD CURRENCIES. Export production and foreign trade must be developed in such a way as to enable us to create necessary reserves in order to protect the economy against the consequences of price increases in the capitalist markets, especially increases in the price of cereals, fodder, crude oil and its derivatives."

[Question] It has been stressed many times that one of the key conditions for solving our difficulties and achieving our main development aims is the need for increased personal responsibility, tighter discipline and much greater effectiveness of management and planning. How far does the plan tackle that problem?

[Answer] GREAT IMPORTANCE IS BEING ATTACHED TO THE PROBLEM AS ATTESTED TO BY PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DECISIONS TO CONTROL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NINTH PLENUM RESOLUTIONS DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEM TO A GREAT EXTENT. THE PRESENT WORK ON THE 1980 DRAFT PLAN IS ALSO BEING INSPIRED BY THE NEED FOR TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT. We are particularly anxious to lower production costs, to insure the rational use of raw materials, fuels and energy, to tighten the norms for consumption of raw materials, which is absolutely necessary in view of the technological progress we have achieved in the seventies, and to improve the use of working time.

[Question] The coming year will be the last in the present 5-year period and the present decade.

[Answer] Next year will also constitute a springboard for the coming 5-year period. In its activities in the second half of this year the government will examine long-term projects such as the development of the refrigeration industry and frozen food production, the development of domestic production of furniture, paper and other materials, the expansion of the research equipment industry and of the means by which research can be automated, the development of heating systems in voivodship towns and selected industrial areas, the program for increasing the production of energy machinery and installations, the development of some branches of industry, and the future role and tasks of the machine industry from the viewpoint of modernization and technological progress in the economy.

BABIUCH ATTENDS SCOUT CULTURAL FESTIVAL

LD112036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The Sixth Scout Youth Culture Festival has ended in Kielce. "Among those taking part in the festival, present today were Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Bogdan Gawronski, director of the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Present were Kielce Voivodship administrators, with First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Aleksander Zarajczyk and Voivode Jozef Stanski."

PAP VIEWS U.S.-PRC TIES AS PRC-USSR TALKS APPROACH

For an 11 August Moscow TASS report on U.S.-PRC ties, attributed to Warsaw PAP and carried by Warsaw PAP on 11 August, see the United States & Canada section of the 14 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PAP REPORTS TRADE IMBALANCE IN EXPORTS TO FRG

LD131700 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Since 1971 the Federal Republic of Germany has remained the biggest economic partner of Poland among western countries. It is also the biggest exporter among these countries of capital goods to Poland. Only once, in 1976, the FRG placed second in that area--after France.

Between 1971 and 1975 the Polish-FRG trade increased fourfold but mainly in effect of Polish purchases. The Polish export to the FRG grew in that period of time only 2.4 times.

This came as a result of the implementation of the policy of development and modernization of Polish industry but the policy's side-effect was a rapidly increasing deficit in Polish trade with the FRG.

The 1971-75 debit balance amounted to about 1,900 million dollars. It became clear to both sides that further growth of mutual trade can take place only in conditions of a leveled balance.

For some years now the Polish export to the FRG has been growing faster than the import from that country but the deficit still continues to rise, for the export in absolute figures remains lower than the import.

Last year, for example, the Polish deficit in the trade with the FRG reached some 154,800 million dollars and it was more or less equal to one sixth of the Polish export.

The results of the first six months of the present year show that the tendency towards the leveling of the balance has been kept. After six months Poland has recorded a surplus of about 60.6 million dollars. However, representatives of trade and industry point out on the basis of the concluded contracts that this balance will become a red one by the end of this year, with the deficit amounting to 90 million dollars. This would mean the curbing down of the debit balance of the trade turnover this year which is a favourable phenomenon. Some concern is felt, however, over the fact that the Polish export grew in the first half of the present year by a mere four per cent which is the poorest result obtained in the last three years.

It is, therefore, in the interest of both partners, of the representatives of economic and trade circles, to quickly eliminate the obstacles impeding the sales of Polish goods on the FRG market, the more so as these obstacles frequently are of a discriminating character, which does not occur in the FRG relations with other trade and economic partners.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBER

LD131820 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug, PAP--One day after assuming office the newly elected President of Ecuador Jaime Roldos received member of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Stanislaw Wronski staying in Quito in connection with the ceremony of the inauguration.

President Roldos expressed will to develop all-round relations with Poland in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and for the interest of both countries.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION CONVENTION WITH UK--Documents ratifying a convention between the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on cooperation in culture, education and science were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw today. The exchange was made by Deputy Minister Jozef Czyrek, who is in charge at the ministry, and K.R.C. Preedham, British ambassador in Poland. The convention represents an important step along the road of developing and tightening relations in culture, art, education and science between the two countries. It provides for the formation of a mixed commission which will define the range of cooperation and oversee the implementation of the convention. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD]

TU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN--A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council led by secretary Jan Pawlak has visited Japan [dates not given] and had talks with the leaders of the Sohyo, a progressive and most influential organization of the Japanese trade unionists, on the current situation of the trade union movement, the activities of workers self-management, the tasks for the immediate future, Japan's economic situation and the tasks of Japanese trade unionists in connection with coming parliamentary election. The sides stressed the important role the trade unions play in the struggle for peace and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The Polish delegation has again invited a Sohyo delegation to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfation. [Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 9 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

TU DELEGATION IN DPRK--The delegation of the Polish Central Trade Union Council which has visited [no dates given] the DPRK under Council Secretary J. Pawlak, had talks with the leaders of the DPRK trade unions, met with trade union activs and exchanged information on trade union activites, the implementation of socioeconomic plans and the achievements of the working people of the two countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MASS RALLIES IN LUPENI, CRAIOVA 10 AUGUST

Lupeni Speech

AU101209 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0957 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 August mass rally in Lupeni, Hunedoara County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends; I want to begin by extending warm greetings, best wishes and good luck to you, to all the miners and residents in Hunedoara County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf. [cheers]

This big mass rally is devoted to Miners Day, which has become a tradition and is an excellent opportunity to review the activity carried out in the preceding year and to assume new tasks in order to improve the activity and work in all fields of activity to guarantee the fatherland more coal and, on that basis, the necessary energy for all sectors of activity. That is why, on Miners Day, I want to extend warm congratulations to you, to all the miners in the Jiu Valley and here in Lupeni and to all the miners in the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with wishes for greater successes in their activity and wishes for good luck! [cheers, chants]

At the same time, this big mass rally is also devoted to the 50th commemoration of the miners' struggles in the Jiu Valley, which ended with sacrifices on behalf of the miners, but which have also marked a forceful appeal to the workers' class to struggle against the bourgeois-landowner regime, for social and national justice and for freedom and for socialism. [cheers, chants]

We want to pay deep homage to all those who struggled under the communists' leadership, carrying high the banner of revolutionary struggle and who have sacrificed themselves for the interests of the revolution and for the interests of the workers class and for the freedom of all our people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

The organizer of the Jiu Valley struggles, as well as of the struggles waged throughout the country and everywhere, was the RCP, which, during the difficult illegal years, assumed the historical role of organizing the workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals and all our people to wage an increasingly firm and determined struggle against bourgeois-landowner oppression and to secure the people's rights, territorial integrity and national sovereignty and to win political power for the workers class and insure the building of a new social system in Romania--the socialist system. [cheers, chants]

Many sacrifices were made by the communists, the revolutionaries, the antifascists, the democrats, the workers class, the peasantry and the intellectuals--men, women and youth--who, in response to the communist party's appeal, firmly engaged in that historic struggle. It is true, many died, many have been in prison and camps, but they have always been aware that they are building their life, that they are doing all they can for the future of the workers class, for the people's bright future and there is nothing more sacred in the world than to serve the party, the fatherland and socialism. [cheers, chants]

This big mass rally is taking place on the eve of the great national red-letter day; the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution aimed at national and social freedom, which permanently eliminated fascist domination and imperialist domination and opened up the road for the Romanian people to democratic development and to socialist construction, and marked the transition of political power to the people, who thus became masters of their destinies and in a historically short time built socialism and are now building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In that historically short period, Romania experienced historical changes: Romanian industry today produces 44 times more; agriculture more than three times more; education, science and culture have developed and, on the basis of increased national wealth, the people's material and cultural living standard has improved continuously. That forcefully illustrates that everything we achieve in Romania, that the essence of the communist party's policy and of the socialist society we are building, is the well-being and happiness of the nation, of the people, of each member of our society. Let us do all we can so that with the increase in national wealth the people's well-being and happiness will also increase. [cheers, chants]

Telling proof of the great changes and achievements during the years of socialist construction are the achievements in the Jiu Valley and in the Hunedoara County. You know them and I do not now need to refer to them. Indeed, along with the progress of industry throughout the country, the mining industry and the industry in Hunedoara County experienced forceful development and, at the same time, living conditions improved constantly. New and modern housing was built which guarantee the miners and all working people increasingly dignified and better living and housing conditions.

The Jiu Valley has indeed recorded important achievements in the past years. I noted with great satisfaction during today's visit to the mining enterprise, to the machine-building enterprise which is producing mining equipment, and to the new knitwear factory, the important achievements of the past years. Indeed, what has been envisaged in mechanization is being implemented. I would like to point out with great satisfaction that this year the Jiu Valley--and especially I would like to make special mention of the Lupeni miners--has yielded an important quantity of coal in excess of plan. That is why I would like to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for the successes recorded and to wish you greater and greater successes. [cheers, chants]

Undoubtedly what you have achieved is a particularly good thing. It demonstrates the strength and capability of the miners, of the machine-building industry to achieve the necessary mechanization for establishing the production process on a new and technically advanced basis. However, we must also openly state that, although we are celebrating Miners Day, we still have many things to do, that we are only at the beginning of fulfilling the program of mechanizing the mining sector. It is necessary to take more determined action to construct the machines and equipment we need, so that all mining activity can be mechanized at a more rapid pace. Today I have seen a number of new, highly efficient machines and equipment. However, there are just a few of them, just a few prototypes. It is necessary that in the coming months, next year, all those machines and equipment be produced serially, so as to insure the rapid mechanization of work. We must propose overfulfilling the machanization plan so that, on that basis, we will be able to exceed the coal production plan. [cheers, chants: "We shall work and struggle to fulfill the plan"]

Dear comrades, you are familiar with the 12th party congress directives, the energy directive program, the guidelines and the particularly great tasks in the field of our fatherland's general development to insure the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. However, within that framework we are paying special attention to energy problems and especially to coal production.

What we have in mind is that by 1990 at least 60 percent of energy production should be achieved with coal only. Today almost [Ceausescu corrects himself] more than 60 percent is achieved from oil. But our oil reserves are small and the price of oil has increased very much in the past years. [paragraph continues]

This year it increased very much and it will be almost impossible to buy oil in the coming years. That is why we must see to restructuring the activity of our national economy in the coming years. We must place greater stress on developing those sectors that consume less energy and oil. Taking all that into consideration, the need for energy will increase and it is therefore necessary to seek new resources. First we have coal as you have learned from our energy program. We will also try to seek new resources which must hold an increasingly greater share in the future: solar, wind and organic energy and other such sources.

What is essential in the coming period is coal production. Compared with what has been envisaged in the published directives, we plan to take measures to exceed the coal plan in the 1981-85 5-year plan. I am mentioning all this to draw the attention of both the Ministry of Machine Building in connection with producing the necessary equipment, and the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum in connection with measures that must be taken to better organize activity and make maximum use of equipment in all sectors of activity.

The Jiu Valley has recorded positive results. However, we must be honest with ourselves and in my position of honorary miner I want to tell you very frankly that the Jiu Valley also has many things to do so that its activity is better. The activity in each mine can be organized better, higher productivity can be achieved, equipment can be used to a better extent and discipline and the attendance at the work place can be improved--decisive factors for achievement of production under favorable conditions. Thus, along with mechanization measures and with the measures taken by the ministries and the local bodies, it is necessary for the party organizations, the working people's councils, all the mineworkers and all working people to actively participate in implementation of the program, so as to give the fatherland more and cheaper coal. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for the country party committee and the municipal party committee in the Jiu Valley to also concern themselves to a greater extent with better organizing work and with organizing the overall activity, including the proper meeting of living requirements and the cultural activity in this important mining basin.

Today the Jiu Valley holds an important place in the coal mining area. As I stated yesterday, your neighbors across the mountains, the Gorj people, also have coal and in the next 4-year plan they will try to rank first; they will yield a greater quantity of coal. However, the Jiu Valley will hold the most important place in insuring quality coal not only for the energy sector, but also for the metallurgical industry. Therefore, the Jiu Valley activity will also hold a priority place in the future and we must do all we can to secure the achievement by 1985 of at least 15-16 million tons of coal. By 1990 we must yield at least 80 percent of coking coal for the metallurgy industry from Romanian coal from the Jiu Valley. That is the honorable task incumbent upon you. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, you know that throughout the country our people, headed by the workers class and under the party's leadership, are resolutely fulfilling the current 5-year plan by implementing the program of the fatherland's intensive development under favorable conditions. You know that up to now we have recorded an additional output of almost 70 million lei, compared with the provisions of the industrial plan. Thus we have every condition available to exceed the industrial production plan by 100 billion lei by 1980 and, at the same time, insure the development of industry in all areas of the country, thus raising the counties and areas, which at the beginning were less developed, onto a higher level. Hence we are doing all we can and we have every condition available to implement the 11th party congress program and the current 5-year plan under favorable conditions.

True, certain difficulties have emerged in the energy field. We must take conservation measures in the energy and oil fields. However, we do it to insure the further development of our fatherland at a high rate and the improvement, on that basis, of the degree of civilization and the people's well-being.

It is indeed necessary to carefully husband energy, oil and coal. We must take into consideration that it is not easy to extract coal. We must conserve the energy we obtain from coal. We must eliminate waste in all fields. A number of measures in that respect have been taken and as you know they are already being applied with great determination. However, I must state that much more must be done in industry. There, waste and consumption are still high. Thus we must devote all our attention to reducing energy and oil consumption and to achieve production with less consumption and to end waste, which is felt in this sector of activity.

We have achieved important savings in public illumination and in the lighting of public homes. However, they are far from what we can and must achieve in industry. That is the main savings sector and if we can seriously reduce consumption in that sector we will gradually be able to insure an improvement in the field of illumination on the basis of a national consumption that will actually take into consideration that energy is more and more expensive at a world level and that the difficulties of procuring it are increasingly greater. Therefore we must carefully husband energy.

We are all members of the great family of Socialist Romania. And as in any family, each family member must understand that he is dutybound to contribute to the proper progress of the overall activity, to conserving the means we have available to meet the needs of all the family members and of all our people under increasingly better conditions. [cheers, chants]

In fulfilling the current 5-year plan, the implementation of the provisions of improving the material and cultural living standard holds an important place. As you know, as of 1 August a number of categories of working people started receiving higher wages, beginning with the miners and the machinebuilders. It was not by accident that we chose those two sectors of activity; we have taken into consideration the great requirements of the miners and the machinebuilders and, in fact, those of the working people. On the basis of that wage increase--the second stage of the remunerations increase--we will insure an increase in the remuneration and generally in the working people's incomes of more than 30 percent in the current 5-year plan. This is a far greater increase compared with the initial provisions which, as you know, amounted to 20 percent.

We have been able to achieve this more substantial increase in incomes due to the positive results recorded in various sectors and because of the efforts made by the workers class, the peasantry, intellectuals and all people to insure the fatherland's more rapid development. We must do all we can so that this explosive increase in remuneration and improvement of the living standard will really guarantee each family and all working people increasingly better conditions in all fields. For that purpose labor productivity must increase, product quality and economic efficiency must be improved and the firm application of the new economic mechanism of the workers--self-management and self-administration--must be insured, as they are essential elements in the fatherland's rapidly developing national economy and in increasing the national income and the well-being of all our people. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in acting to implement the program of Romania's socialist development, we undoubtedly fulfill first and foremost our duty toward our nation and people and, at the same time, we also make an active contribution to the cause of socialism and to the cause of international cooperation and peace. [paragraph continues]

We actively participate in international activity out of the conviction that only by strengthening solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with all the states, irrespective of social system, will we insure conditions for rapid development both for our country and for the other socialist countries and nations throughout the world. Only in a climate of peace and cooperation can people devote their efforts to their development and to insuring their well-being. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, Peace"]

We firmly base all our international activity on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles which are forcefully asserting themselves in the world and which are the only ones that can create conditions for peaceful cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We constantly struggle to implement European security, to insure the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki and the achievement in Europe of new relations among all states and toward military disengagement, without which one cannot speak of real cooperation and peace in Europe and in fact throughout the world.

We do all we can to develop relations with the developing countries, to actively contribute to the struggle for eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order based on equity, justice and an equitable ratio between raw material prices and those of industrial products so as to insure more rapid progress for the less developed countries or the developing countries and, at the same time, insure the stability and the smooth development of all the nations in the world.

Taking into consideration the great increase in military expenditure, Romania, as well as other socialist countries and other peoples on our planet and the anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere, are firmly advocating the cessation of the arms race and the transition to general--and primarily to nuclear--disarmament. We believe that we must say a determined no to the arms race, that military expenditure must be stopped, that they should be gradually reduced to beginning with 10-15 percent by 1985 and that a part of that reduction should be allocated to the socioeconomic problems in each country and to assist developing countries.

It must be well understood that armament has developed to such a level that it is not justified any more. We understood the need to insure conditions for defending the fatherland's independence, as we understand that other countries must also take that into consideration. We understand the obligations we have toward our allied countries. However, we also understand that there is a limit beyond which military expenditures change into insecurity. They no longer insure security; they are such a burden for the peoples that they cause great difficulties for each nation and world peace. Therefore we must do all we can for disarmament, for reducing military expenditure. [cheers, chants]

There are still many complicated and complex problems in the world. There are still many areas of tension. We believe that everything should be done so that all disputes are solved by peaceful means only and that the use or threat of force is completely eliminated. Instead of destructive weapons, which indiscriminately bring death and destruction to people, wisdom and reason and understanding and cooperation among nations should prevail: They have actually always been the principles with which socialism and communism proceeded and asserted itself in the world. And we must do all we can so that the noble ideals of socialism will become an asset to all mankind. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take firm action to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces so as to completely eliminate the policy of imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist domination, to insure each nation's independence and each people's right to fully master its destiny and to build its life freely as it desires, without any outside interference. We must do all we can to insure the triumph of a policy of detente, peace and cooperation and national independence in the world.

We are firmly convinced that it is in the people's power to insure, through joint action, the triumph of that policy and the triumph of peace on our planet and a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, returning to our problems, to the problems in the Jiu Valley, I must state that everything we do and achieve in Hunedoara and the Jiu Valley is an important contribution to both the building of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and to the cause of socialism generally and to the cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the great tasks which are incumbent on you, the miners in the Jiu Valley, and on the metallurgists and the other working people in Hunedoara County, it is necessary for the county party committee, the municipal and city committees and all party organizations to act with great responsibility and with great determination in a revolutionary and communist spirit to fulfill their duties under most favorable conditions by uniting the efforts of all working people to fulfill the great tasks in all sectors.

It is necessary for the working people's council, the enterprise leaderships and all collective bodies to improve their activity; it is necessary for us to let the general meetings play a greater role because they are the most democratic form of direct participation of all working people in leadership. We must do all that we can so that, along with the general development of our society, we improve our leadership and the democratic forms, the bodies we have created which must give each citizen and each workingman the opportunity to have his say on all problems regarding the development of our society, and the development of each enterprise, each mine and regarding all measures which are connected with the domestic and foreign policy of our fatherland. The socialist society we are building presupposes the active participation of the people in leadership.

We believe that only in close unity with the people, only to the extent to which each one participates consciously and with great responsibility in implementing our state's and fatherland's general policy will socialism triumph under increasingly better conditions. Only thus will the human personality assert itself; only thus each working man, each citizen will be able to show his capability and make use of both his thinking and his creative energy in the service of progress, the fatherland and socialism. [cheers, chants]

As I mentioned in my speech yesterday criticism and self-criticism are an essential form of our socialist democracy, of the active participation by the masses in discussing and formulating the general policy and implementing it. That is why we must firmly reveal the shortcomings and mistakes that still persist in one place or another. We must adopt an exacting attitude toward them and struggle to eliminate them and strengthen the critical and self-critical spirit, thus openly recognizing shortcomings and mistakes so that we can act to correct them.

Only by smoothly combining those two aspects of democratic activity will we be able to give a more forceful impetus to the participation of all people in the leadership of all our society. [paragraph continues]

As I mentioned yesterday we must realize that even the top, central bodies sometimes must be shaken, as we Romanians say, must be criticized and told that they do not always do a proper job; each one at his work place must understand that he is placed there to serve the country, the people and socialism. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the miners in the Jiu Valley and all the working people in Hunedoara will spare no effort and will do all they can to be up to their duty of honor: to give the fatherland more, better quality and cheaper coal; that they will do all they can to increase their contribution to building the most just society in the world--the socialist and communist society. [cheers, chants]

I fully trust the word of the Jiu Valley miners, of all working people in the Jiu Valley and Hunedoara and, in fact, the word of our workers class and of all our people and I know that the word of the miners and of all our people to do all they can for socialism and for national independence and for well-being will be kept. [cheers, chants]

With that conviction and with those thoughts, I wish you once again from the bottom of my heart greater and greater successes in all your activity. Those wishes for success are extended to the county committee, the working people's council and to all the working people, together with wishes for much good health and much happiness. Good luck! [cheers, chants]

Craiova Speech

AU101714 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1552 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 August mass rally in Craiova City, Dolj County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, to begin with I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and to all inhabitants of Craiova municipality and Dolj County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are paying a short working visit to your county and Craiova municipality. We are particularly interested in the way in which investments are being carried out and new capacities are commissioned; we want to discuss with enterprise managements, party members and the county and municipal committees what has been attained, particularly what has to be done in the future to commendably fulfill the program for Craiova's industrial development.

Generally speaking, we were positively impressed with the way in which the Craiova municipality and Dolj County are carrying out the important tasks incumbent upon them in developing industrial production, agriculture and all other fields. We also visited an agroindustrial council. Generally speaking we were positively impressed with results attained there. Indeed, the Craiova City and Dolj County working people in industry, agriculture and other fields are resolutely working, under the leadership of party organizations, to attain important successes in plan fulfillment.

However, I must say that there are a number of serious shortcomings. There are lags in item-specified production, in the net production and in attaining the investments program. Of course, there are measures to recoup the lags. But I must say that these lags in a number of important units, which play a very significant role not only for Craiova but for the national economy, must be eliminated as soon as possible.

It is necessary for party bodies, the county committee, the municipal committee, party organizations and working people's councils to better fulfill the highly responsible tasks devolving upon them in pooling the efforts of all working people to commendably fulfill plan provisions. It also is necessary for all collectives of working people in all enterprises, not only in those I have visited, to do everything for the smooth development of activities and to follow the example of those enterprises which have fulfilled and even overfulfilled the plan for the months that have elapsed since the beginning of this year.

Since there are more than 4 months go go until the end of this year, there is enough time left for all measures to be taken to eliminate shortcomings and lags and commendably fulfill plan provisions.

You are well aware of the fact that, generally speaking, the working people of our fatherland are successfully implementing the socioeconomic development plan. As far as the 5-year plan is concerned, we have thus far attained a supplementary production of over 70 billion lei and all conditions exist for attaining a supplementary industrial production of over 100 billion lei by the end of the current 5-year plan, that is by the end of 1980. It is necessary for Dolj County and Craiova Municipality to make a more substantial contribution to achieving these important targets and to the high rate of development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

It also is necessary to pay greater attention to agricultural activity. Good results have been recorded in this field. The agroindustrial council I visited today has attained a number of good results; however, I noted a number of less promising crops. This means that not everybody acts responsibly to commendably carry out agricultural activities and to insure production in line with existing possibilities in Dolj County.

I would like to mention the question of housing construction. Even now, in front of me, I can see these newly started constructions which--through better organization and a higher spirit of responsibility--should have been completed a year ago. It is inadmissible that more than 2 years after the earthquake so little has been done to eliminate the consequences of that quake which caused us so much damage. From this viewpoint, I can say that Craiova is a city that is lagging behind all other cities affected by the earthquake; not enough work was carried out here to attain the housing program. I want to state openly that the municipal party committee and the county committee did not fulfill their tasks. [applause]

It is necessary for the housing construction organizations and the people's councils of the municipality and the county to properly fulfill their duties. There is no doubt that all citizens should contribute to the rapid elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, to the restoration of the buildings and to give a modern aspect to Craiova City. We cannot accept the present state of affairs. [applause, cheers, chants]

I know Craiova and the Dolj County quite well; I know that Craiova and Oltenia inhabitants, I know that they are industrious people and that when they want to they can do wonders. However, you all must understand that you must show good organization, a spirit of responsibility and discipline in fulfilling plan provisions in all fields. [applause, cheers]

We are justly dwelling upon the role of party organizations in insuring the leading role of the party in all fields of activity. However, as I have often said in the past, this is not a general slogan but it takes concrete shape in the way in each county and municipal committee and each party knows how to act to unite the efforts of the working people in implementing the program for the socialist development of our fatherland. [paragraph continues]

That is why the Craiova municipal and county committees must carry out profound self-criticism, review their working methods and understand that they have to work in a communist and revolutionary spirit in fulfilling tasks incumbent upon them in leading this county and Craiova municipality, a city which has often proven in the past that it can rank among the first. [applause, cheers, chants]

I worked in Craiova during the underground period. After 23 August [1944] I was secretary of the party organization. I regret to have to criticize the Craiova party organization so seriously, but as a communist and in my capacity as the party secretary general I am forced to publicly draw attention to these inadmissible shortcomings in the work of a party body. [Applause, cheers, chants]

I would have been pleased to be able to point to good results in all fields of course, there also are good results, but overall aspects to not allow me to state that things are in order here. Our party always has given priority to improving all fields of activity and has based itself, and continues to do so, on the revolutionary and communist method of criticism and self-criticism, which is a democratic and revolutionary form of examining our activity in all fields, insuring that shortcomings are eliminated and uniting the efforts of all working people in commendably carrying out activities in all fields. I am familiar with the Craiova and Dolu party organization and with the local working people and I am convinced that they will properly understand this criticism. That they will examine their own activity in a self-critical spirit and they they will take all measures, together with all communists and all working people, to eliminate shortcomings and to prove that they are up to the responsibilities entrusted to them by the party, the Central Committee and the fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

I deemed it necessary to raise these issues in front of all working people present at this big mass rally, of all working people in Craiova municipality and Dolu County and, through television, in front of all working people. I have done this, since our party's activity is not secret but takes place in sight of all people. And its results are checked in actual work. All we are doing is in the interest of the fatherland's development and the people's well-being and it must be known to the people both what is good and what is bad. Only in close union with all the people can we insure the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, it is less than two weeks until the great national holiday, the victory of the revolution of artifascist and anti-imperialist national liberation of 23 August. In celebrating its 35th anniversary, we draw the balance sheet of achievements and, also, of what must be done in the future in order to carry out the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherlands. We have attained wonderful results. In only 35 years we have gone through many historical stages. Romania has been raised onto higher levels of development; industry today produces 42 times more than before; agriculture 3 times more; education, science and culture have developed; and the people's material and intellectual living standards have continuously increased.

As a matter of fact, even during the current 5-year period the real remuneration and incomes of all citizens will increase by over 30 percent and, as you are well familiar with, as of 1 August the second stage of remuneration increases has begun to be implemented, something that will insure increases of over 30 percent compared with the approximately 20 percent envisaged in the plan. We were able to do this because of the fact that the working people and all the people, under the leadership of communists and our party, knew how to overcome many difficulties and to attain outstanding successes. However, we must never forget that there is still much to be done and that there still are shortcomings and difficulties which must be overcome in order to insure the ever more resolute progress toward the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

We also continue to act to improve all our activity and to create the most appropriate organizational framework for the participation of the broad people's masses and all the people in consciously moulding their own destiny, by actively participating in running all fields of activity, beginning with basic units up to the overall domestic and foreign policy of our state. We must do everything to improve the activity of working people's councils and general meetings in order to insure the participation of the broad masses from all sectors in discussing key problems of our social development.

As you well know, we are on the eve of the 12th party congress. We have published the directives, the program of directives on research and the program of directives on ener energy. We aim at insuring the continuously firmer progress of our fatherland toward fulfilling targets established in the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. All prerequisites exist for commendably fulfilling the provisions of this program. The next 5-year plan insures everything that is necessary in this respect. However, we must pay greater attention to energy problems and to saving energy in all fields, particularly in industry and economic branches where there is still too much waste. We must concern ourselves more seriously with insuring the necessary raw materials and, at the same time, to give priority, along with raw materials and energy, to agriculture, as one of the important fields of our country's overall development.

What we have attained thus far assures us of the fact that we will be able to attain the goals included in the 12th congress directives and in the programs of directives mentioned before. However, we must take resolute action in all fields in a revolutionary and communist spirit. I would like the Dolu and Craiova inhabitants to rank among the first in attaining these great targets. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, as is natural, we give priority to our party program for socialist construction, for raising the people's well-being and for strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty. By implementing this program we are fulfilling our duty toward our people and toward the cause of socialism in our fatherland, and also toward the cause of socialism in all socialist countries, toward increasing the prestige of socialism in the world and toward the cause of cooperation, detente and peace on our planet. [applause, cheers, chants]

We attach great importance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, in the belief that this cooperation is to the benefit of each socialist nation and also in the interest of socialism's overall prestige in the world; therefore, we must do everything to assert the sovereignty of socialism in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are strengthening cooperation with states which have shaken off colonial and imperialist domination and with developing countries in the belief that the strengthening of this solidarity and cooperation is an important element of each country's progress and an important factor for extablishing a new economic order and for a better and more just world on our planet. [applause, cheers]

In accordance with realities of the contemporary world, we also act to develop cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We proceed from the fact that these realities will continue to exist for a long time to come; therefore we must insure, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, an active cooperation which should guarantee each nation's progress and international peace and cooperation. [applause, cheers, chants]

In international relations, we proceed from the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage. We believe that the implementation of these principles is a sure and lasting basis for detente, peace and each nation's progress. [applause]

We will firmly act to attain European security and we will make preparations to actively participate, along with all states on our continent, in the 1980 Madrid meeting, with the conviction that it is possible and that everything should be done to give new impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents, attaining security and proceeding to military disengagement in Europe, which is a decisive element of detente, cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the spirit of international solidarity, we grant militant support to the struggle for national liberation, particularly to the struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia against colonial domination and we will do everything to support the peoples in their struggle to shake off colonial domination and be masters of their own destinies, since we know from our own experience that a people that has become independent and master of its destiny can shape a new and free life as it wishes. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania resolutely speaks out for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that it is high time to halt the arms race and to take resolute action to put an end to the huge military expenditures, which are a burden for all peoples and hamper progress, economic stability and the well-being of people, and which also seriously jeopardize peace and security and endanger our very civilization. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the noble ideals of socialism--which have asserted themselves from the very beginning in the world as ideals of brotherhood, of national and social justice and of international peace and cooperation--we believe that we are dutybound to do everything to insure the triumph of these ideals and that all nations, all continents and our planet enjoy peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this spirit, we deem it necessary that governments act, in a spirit of responsibility toward their own peoples and toward the cause of detente and peace, to resolve contentious interstate problems only through negotiations. We must do everyting to renounce force and the threat of force in interstate relations; reason, wisdom and responsibility toward nations, mankind and civilization should triumph over weapons. In this spirit, our party and state will do everything to contribute to peace and detente, to a world without weapons and to a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We know that the fulfillment of these noble aspirations requires efforts and the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. We will take unflinching action to contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of these forces, having full trust in the force of peoples, which, if united, will be able to halt the arms race and will insure a new and democratic policy as well as each nation's independence and international peace and cooperation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, as I have already said, what we are achieving in Romania makes a significant contribution to this international policy. What you are attaining in Craiova and Dolu County also makes an important contribution to the policy of international peace and cooperation. That is why you must pay greater attention to improving activity in all fields and eliminating shortcomings. May Craiova and Dolu inhabitants rank among the first and firmly compete in the great competitions between our country's counties, so as to occupy a front-ranking place, and if possible the first place. This is quite possible; I know that you have the necessary capability and I am convinced that, by acting in a revolutionary and communist spirit as well as in a firm manner you will be able to rapidly eliminate shortcomings and will prove that this current state of affairs is a passing episode which is not characteristic of Craiova and Dolu inhabitants and communists [applause, cheers, chants]

With this conviction and trust and with these thoughts, I heartily wish you ever greater successes in your activity in all fields. I wish you much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SYRIA

Wreath Laying

AU140935 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu yesterday laid a wreath at the [word indistinct] monument, located 17 kilometers from the capital, which was erected to the memory of the Syrian soldiers who fell in the struggle for the fatherland's liberation.

Elena Ceausescu Activities

AU140938 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] We want to inform you that the first day's program in Syria included a meeting by Comrade Elena Ceausescu with Mrs Anisse al-Asad at which they discussed the activity of women's organizations in the two countries. They also exchanged views on the role of women's movements in building the new life and in shaping the young generation, in the broader assertion of women in all fields of social life and women's contribution to promoting peace, friendship and understanding among peoples.

Mrs Annise al-Asad gave an official dinner yesterday in honor of Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The dinner took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Dinner With Al-Asad

AU131938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 13/8/1979--At the end of the first day of the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to Syria, President Hafiz Al-Asad gave an official dinner in his honor.

Also present were the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit, as well as 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the parliament, other Syrian officials.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere, presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

In the afternoon, the two heads of state had a meeting that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

13 August Talks, Al-Asad Toast

AU140900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpt] The official friendly visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Syrian Arab Republic is a vivid expression of the good Romanian-Syrian relations and friendship and of the constant fruitful dialog devoted to the aspirations of the two peoples for progress, peace and understanding in the world.

A confirmation of this statement is the communique on the meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hafiz al-Asad, a meeting which took place yesterday afternoon.

The two party-state leaders examined the stage of bilateral relations at various levels and noted with satisfaction that the agreements and understandings concluded at the preceding meetings in Bucharest and Damascus have created a lasting basis for expanding and developing those relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields.

The two heads of state also discussed certain matters pertaining to the current international life. Both sides expressed the determination to give a new impetus to Romanian-Syrian cooperation and to promoting broad and fruitful cooperation.

Broader reference to this bilateral cooperation and to aspects of international life were made by the two party-state leaders in the toasts they proposed at the official dinner given by President Hafiz al-Asad in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the beginning of his toast, the Syrian president stressed the progress achieved in bilateral cooperation during the 5 years which have passed since the first visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Syria and expressed complete satisfaction on behalf of the Syrian side with the lasting relations of cooperation between the two parties and the determination to continue to expand that cooperation to the benefit of and in the mutual interests of two peoples.

Referring to the explosive situation in the Middle East area, President al-Asad stated that this has been one of the major subjects discussed with the head of the Romanian state at all preceding meetings. On this occasion, the Syrian president reasserted Syria's position on achieving a just and comprehensive peace in that area with the help of the member countries of the international community and the United Nations.

The head of the Syrian state then referred to the Camp Daivd agreements and stressed that they do not resolve the problem of peace in the Middle East. He criticized the tendency toward ignoring the need to achieve a comprehensive peace in that area. He stressed that one cannot speak of lasting and stable peace as long as Israel refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, views them as part and parcel of its territory and continues to establish settlements. He also stressed that peace cannot be achieved without resolving the Palestinian people's problem and as long as that people is deprived of their legitimate rights and Israel continues its incursions against Palestinian camps and against the cities and villages in Lebanon.

He stressed that the UN resolutions on the Middle East problems must be observed and that Syria believes that this world organization is the proper framework for supervising and continuing efforts aimed at peace to record positive results. The Syrian president then referred to the problem of achieving general disarmament, a new internationaleconomic order, to the elimination of all forms of oppression and exploitation, including colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and to Syria's activity within the nonalined movement and to Syria's participation in the Havana summit of the nonalined countries.

In conclusion, the Syrian president once again expressed his conviction that the discussions he will condut with President Ceausescu during this visit will continue to strengthen the achievements during preceding meetings even more--a lasting basis of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Syrian Reportage

For Damascus reportage on President Ceausescu's visit to Syria, see the 14 August Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BURTICA MEETS WITH VISITING U. S. CONGRESSMEN

AU141024 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] This morning Comrade Cornel Burtica [foreign trade minister] had a meeting with the delegation of U. S. congressmen led by John Brademas, Democratic majority leader of the House of Representatives of the United States, which is on a visit to our country.

During the meeting the two sides stressed the broad opportunities for further developing economic cooperation between the two countries in fields of common interest. Within this framework they stressed the need to act toward identifying new ways and means to contribute to expanding Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation and to intensifying trade exchange in order to implement the agreements concluded during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVES

AU111607 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 79 AU

[Text] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the proceedings of the countrywide meeting of the leading cadres of socialist agricultural units concluded today in Bucharest.

The meeting, which was organized at the initiative of the party secretary general, discussed in a critical and self-critical spirit the results attained in wheat and barley crops in the specific conditions prevailing this year as well as the tasks incumbent upon agricultural units and all agricultural workers in the forthcoming fall campaign; the meeting also examined ventures for improving the activity of state and cooperative agroindustrial units.

The concluding session was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Marin and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

Greeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's presence at the meeting, an expression of the particular importance attached by our party and state to the development of agriculture as a basic branch of our national economy, Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, invited the party secretary general to take the floor at the conclusion of the meeting's proceedings. Amid the loud applause of those present, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Stressing that the development of agriculture is one of the key issues of our national economy, the party secretary general made an exacting analysis of the activities in this field during the current year and of preparations for future crops and pointed out both the achievements and particularly the shortcomings manifest in this field and the large reserves and broad opportunities of our agriculture for increasing the output of all crops.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew the attention of agricultural cadres to the need to properly carry out plowing and sowing activities and optimally prepare the fields; he also drew attention to the importance of pooling efforts to harvest all crops on time, thus avoiding any waste.

In this respect, the mechanical and manual means available to our agricultural units should be maximally utilized, thus insuring a high spirit of discipline and responsibility in the entire activity of state and cooperative units and of all agricultural bodies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that great attention should be paid to insuring the most productive varieties of seeds and adopting appropriate measures to attain good crops. The party secretary general then referred to the agroindustrial councils and said that they should improve their activity and carry out concrete work in order to attain better crops and to introduce a firm party spirit in running all sectors and units. The party secretary general also outlined the great and concrete responsibilities devolving on the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives as operative leading bodies in organizing overall efforts and pooling all efforts to commendably fulfill plan provisions and tasks established by the party leadership in this field.

The Academy of Agricultural Sciences should actively participate in solving problems connected with increasing agricultural production and raising its quality; the academy should contribute concretely and in actual fact, not only theoretically, to the struggle to attain an intensive agriculture in our country.

The party secretary general then set very important tasks for county party bodies and organizations, communal party committees, party organizations in agricultural units and all communists working in this important national economic branch, urging them to carry out an intensive and thorough activity to utilize all means and forces of production and to promote exactingness and discipline in implementing the great tasks facing our agriculture. The party secretary general expressed the conviction that cooperative peasants, mechanics, technical personnel, experts, all peasantry and all working people in villages will do everything to fulfill the highly responsible tasks incumbent upon them for increasing agricultural production and insuring proper agricultural and food supplies for the people and raw materials for industry, thus insuring that our agriculture makes a greater contribution to the high rate of development of the national economy, to raising the people's living standard and to building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

The party secretary general's speech was followed with great interest by participants in the meeting's proceedings and punctuated by loud and prolonged applause; those present have thus shown their determination to mobilize all forces and capability to implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations for developing and modernizing our socialist agriculture and increasingly asserting agriculture's role in Romania's advance along the road of progress and well-being.

SOME BUS SERVICES REPORTED TERMINATED TO SAVE FUEL

LD132134 Budapest MTI in English 1828 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI)--The Romanian automobile transport undertaking has intimated Volan Hungarian Transport Service that it has terminated its fortnightly bus service between Budapest and Alba Julia with effect from August 11. It has also decided to cease operating its weekly service plying on the Budapest-Cluj-Napoca route from August 15. The Romanian undertaking has taken the measures with a view to saving fuel.

BRIEFS

SWISS DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/1979--On Sunday, the delegation of the Radical Democratic Party of Switzerland led by Bernard Dupont, vice-president, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front left Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 12 Aug 79 AU]

DEPARTING PORTUGUESE ENVOY--Antonio Novais Machado, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Republic, ended his mission to the Socialist Republic of Romania and left our country 11 August. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 79 AU]

DECREE FOR NEW MUNICIPALITIES--"By decrees of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania the following towns became municipalities as of 1 July 1979: Alexandria, Bistrita, Miercurea-Ciuc, Sfintu Gheorghe, Slatina, Slobozia, Vaslui and Zalau, which are county seats, as well as Fagaras." In connection with this event, extraordinary sessions of the people's councils were held in the new municipalities. At the conclusion of these sessions, the participants sent cables to President Nicolae Ceausescu expressing full adherence to our party-state domestic and foreign policy. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Cooperation Talks

LD132230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Mali Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye today laid emphasis on the importance of the further affirmation of original principles of the policy of nonalignment and, on this basis, of strengthening the unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement.

In their talks here today as part of Mali's foreign minister's several-day visit to Yugoslavia, Ministers Vrhovec and Blondin Beye asserted that also the further development of democratic relations in the nonaligned movement and of its democratic character in general is possible along these lines.

Their talks ranged over a whole series of international problems, particularly over the developments in Africa, the situation in Europe and the world's crisis troublespots. The two ministers pointed to the need for offering as much all-round aid and support as possible to the liberation movements in the south of Africa and the world-wide process of decolonization.

In the evaluation of Ministers Vrhovec and Blondin Beye, Yugoslavia and Mali have large possibilities for even more all-round engaging and developing their economic relations which lag far behind their well-developed political relations.

Mali's foreign minister today had separate talks on possibilities for the further development of Yugoslav-Mali economic cooperation with Yugoslav economic representatives engaged in Mali in several capital investment projects. On this occasion, Minister Blondin Beye pointed out his country's interest in Yugoslav capital investments in Mali's processing industry, capital investment projects and personnel training.

13 August Luncheon

LD131716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today gave a formal luncheon in Belgrade in honor of Malian foreign minister Alioune Blondin Beye, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The formal luncheon, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by the Malian minister's associates Amadou Bocoum, Alpha Abdoulaye-Sow and Moussa Coulibaly, high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

On the Yugoslav side the luncheon was also attended by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mihailo Lompar, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the group for multilateral activity of nonalined countries; and others.

During the luncheon, the heads of the diplomatic service of Yugoslavia and Mali exchanged toasts.

## Vrhovec Luncheon Toast

LD132018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Toast delivered by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a luncheon in Belgrade on 13 August in honor of visiting Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye]

[Text] Belgrade--I am pleased to be able to wish you and your associates a cordial welcome and to wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

The peoples of our countries are linked by traditional friendship, from as early as the time when the foundations of the policy of nonalinement were laid, the original principles of which we are still following today.

Since that time, the policy of nonalinement has developed into a very significant factor of international life. Moreover, it has become the sole possible alternative to the old world of privilege, force and exploitation.

Where did this strength come from, the strength of a policy which began its path more than two decades ago in the very unfavorable conditions of the cold war and strong pressure toward total bloc division of the world? Where did this policy's ability to overcome all barriers, disregard and pressures aimed at nipping it in the bud or clipping its wings come from? The policy of nonalinement was able to affirm itself in this way and to become universal only because it expressed the most progressive desires of mankind and because it was directed toward the objective needs of world development.

It became the strong armament of newly liberated peoples and countries which had gained their national independence in the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist system of domination. These peoples wanted once and for all to stop being the object of others' decisions and interests and to become the subject of their own fate and of world history.

In order that this might be realized not only as a historical prospect, but also as a reality of life, it was necessary to stand in opposition to all possible systems and forms of oppression, dependence, hegemony and interference. In a word, it was necessary to come out for full uninfringed sovereignty of peoples and countries, for full national independence and the right to one's own life, and for full equality in international political and economic relations.

It is precisely for this reason that the nonalined movement had to offer resistance right at its very conception to the prospect of life offered to the world by bloc division. It had to come out unequivocally against the blocs and against all that which the fact of the blocs' existence and increased strength can result in for other peoples, and also for stability, security and peace in the world.

These are the frameworks within which the original and fundamental principles of the nonalined policy were established at the very first conference of the nonalined movement here in Belgrade in 1961. In the past, very complex and tumultuous period, they have found their confirmation with exceptional strength and persuasiveness, and there is truly no justification whatsoever for them to be brought into question today.

Mr minister, the world is, as we know, filled with many dangers. Instability persists, and I should say that peace, too, is very fragile. In such circumstances, the security of peoples, their independence and autonomy, are too greatly exposed to various dangers and trials.

We see the cause of such a state of affairs primarily in the fact that others' interests are still being foisted upon peoples, that there is a desire to maintain and expand spheres of influence, to establish new forms of dependence and apply force and the right of the stronger in settling disputes which arise.

In such a contradictory situation, the only course for our nonalined movement is to adhere even more forcefully and consistently to the principles and goals of nonalined policy, to apply these in settling dangerous world crises, such as those in southern Africa, in the Middle East, Asia and elsewhere.

I should like to stress that we see particular importance in the need for the nonalined countries themselves to consistently adhere to these principles of nonalined policy in their relations and in settling their disputes. This all the more so in that the conflicts between the nonalined countries open scope for foreign interference and infiltration of foreign interests in the nonalined movement.

These are very important and crucial issues for our movement, for its unity, for the further strengthening of democratic relations and decisionmaking, and also for the correct orientation and effectiveness of nonalined policy in the future activities of our movement.

We are at present on the very eve of the holding of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries. We attribute great importance to this gathering, particularly bearing in mind the problems expounded above. We believe that the sixth conference will be an important milestone in the historical progress of nonalined policy.

This, of course, demands of us the greatest degree of responsibility and the readiness to make the maximum contribution to the further affirmation of the universal values of nonalinement.

Our movement has demonstrated between the fifth and sixth summit, its ability to act in that direction. This was impressively expressed at the Ministerial Conference of the nonalined here in Belgrade, and also at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo and Colombo.

I should also like to stress the positive role and importance of the OAU summits--including the last in Monrovia--and not only in the life of Africa, but in the life of the entire movement of nonalined countries.

In our joint struggle to develop new international political and economic relations, we give a significant place to the closest possible cooperation between our two countries.

The friendly relations between our peoples have already become traditional. We must only continue along this path, and must, of course, add to these new positive stimuli. For this reason, we see our mutual interest in the opportunities for further all-round development of our cultural, scientific and technical and economic cooperation. We must devote greater attention to this and exert greater efforts than hitherto.

We may say with pride that the basic principles upon which we build our relations may serve as an example of relations between the nonalined countries. I am deeply convinced that your stay in our country, too, will represent a new step in this direction.

I call on you to raise your glasses in honor of his excellency Moussa Traore, esteemed president of the Mali Republic, your health and that of your associates, for the further progress of your country and for the friendship of our peoples.

Malian Minister's Luncheon Toast

LD132016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG)--Non-alignment has become an alternative to the old world of privileges, force and exploitation and it has already developed into a major factor in international affairs, Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec stated today at a lunch he gave in the honour of his Mali colleague Alioune Blondin Beye.

In his reply to Vrhovec's toast, Mali's foreign minister pointed to the existence of good relations between the two countries which are among the founders of the movement of non-alignment. As the 6th summit is nearing, Minister Alioune Blondin Beye said, it is necessary for us to coordinate the stands of our two governments now, so that--he elaborated--our movement can make progress and develop on the principles adopted at the five preceding summits. These principles, Mali's foreign minister thinks, should be re-affirmed and adapted to the reality today.

In conclusion, Minister Beye came out in favor of a further development of bilateral Yusoslav-Mali relations and expressed his hope for economic relations between the two friendly countries to reach the degree of their political relations.

TITO, CABRAL DISCUSS NONALINEMENT ON BRIONI

LD131345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received the president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, who is vacationing in our country. President Cabral arrived on Brioni from Dubrovnik.

The meeting between the two presidents on the island of Vanga was very cordial. They immediately began an exchange of views on current matters of international relations and on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. Particular attention was devoted to the activities of Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau in the realization of the policy of nonalinement, as well as preparations for the forthcoming Havana summit.

The conversation, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the Republic, and others, and by Arafan Mane, chief of the president's Military Cabinet, on the Guinean side.

After the talks, President Tito organized a luncheon in honor of President Cabral. Besides the participants in the talks, President Cabral's wife and sister, Comrade Dragasevic and other persons also attended the luncheon.

SAWPY'S SIROKA RECEIVES NICARAGUAN SANDINISTA REPRESENTATIVE

AU131524 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Kolu Siroka, vice president of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, has received in Belgrade Guillermo [surname indistinct], representative of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua for Europe and representative of the Nicaraguan Government for Europe and the Middle East. The situation in Nicaragua after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime was discussed. The possibilities for cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Nicaraguan Sandinista Front were also discussed.

ADDITION TO GRLICKOV DISCUSSION ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

The following addition to the item entitled "Grlickov Discusses Orientation, Activity of Nonalined Movement" published in the 3 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, was taken from Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 August pages 1, 2:

Page I 5, last paragraph, last line, should continue as follows:

"The recent session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Manila is the best evidence of the complexity of this situation and the attitude of the several countries.

"The success of the nonalined countries in this field will be greater to the extent that they will contribute with their activities to the spreading of the atmosphere and the belief that the new international economic order in its essence is a matter for, in the interest of, and the need of all countries and that its realization is only possible through a synthesis of the interests of all the classes and ruling structure in the world and in the individual countries.

"The new international economic order is universal in its relations and in its subjects, and at the same time it is an expression of the respect for the laws of commodity production and exchange, and thus also of the ineluctability of an uneven development and the like. In this sense, without neglecting the reliance on one's own resources and the advancement of mutual cooperation, the nonalined countries and the movement of the nonalined countries as a whole must base their aims on the realities and the practical implementation of the program they have adopted, without ever forgetting their strategic aims and directions.

"In his answer to a question, Grlickov pointed out the exceptional significance of the further democratization of relations in the nonalined movement, saying that the nonalined movement could not be such a reliable support in the struggle against inequality, leadership, domination and hegemonism and against bloc divisions as it is, were it not struggling against these phenomena above all in its own ranks and searching for new ways of democratization of the relations in the nonalined movement and in the world in general.

"The preservation of the basic principles and characteristics and of the basic direction of the movement, as well as the further strengthening of the action unity and the international role of the movement and the policy of nonalinement as a non-bloc, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist factor that struggles for the democratization of international relations, and for their being based and built on equality and equal rights, without exploitation, without foreign interference, foreign domination and hegemony, constitutes in essence the basic task of the forthcoming summit conference in Havana, Grlickov said. At the same time it must be said that the nonalined countries this time again will energetically endeavor to eliminate all the attempts at splitting and dividing them and that the nonalined movement will confirm even more its contribution to peace and active peaceful coexistence and thus once again show that there are no strivings in the world which would be more progressive than the principles of the policy of nonalinement.

"The gatherings of the high statesmen, heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries, with the participation of President Tito, one of the founders of the nonalined movement, confirmed each time again the growing strength of this movement, which bases its international activities precisely in conformity with the authentic strivings of the peoples and states of the world who have an imminent desire for peace and social progress as their common base, Grlickov concluded."

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES INCOME, INFLATION, SAVINGS

AU121445 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Second part of report on an interview given by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 19 July--place not given]

[Excerpts] This year growth in both production and employment is high, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said among other things. In employment we have had for rather a long time, which is also understandable, a high growth rate in the employment of women. In the cities, too, the employment of men and women is being more or less equalized. However, the tendency of a rapid and very easy employment in administration, in professional services and in work communities continues. That causes young people to direct their education toward those professions, while we have a shortage of experts and workers in general for production and for production jobs.

We will have to achieve a change in that through a better evaluation of production work and thus we will overcome the remnants of our primitive views regarding production work, which, for its part, calls for employment in production, and not just any kind of employment.

I would also stress that it is very important that incomes cannot be higher than productivity, regardless of the fact that we favor a higher standard of living and a higher income. Without it we cannot successfully resolve problems in distribution of income. That applies to personal incomes, not only in production, but also in society as a whole. If we allow such a practice and two ways of distribution, then we will have that class movement which could be dangerous, that is that the class problem is multiplied. We must stop that quickly. It is not a long-term problem, a problem of the epoch, but a current problem in which we must make a decisive change.

According to Work and Not, "I Will Scratch Your Back and You Scratch Mine"

From the above viewpoint it is indispensable to review the behavior of those organizations which operate at a loss, but which increase personal incomes. Certain organizations which operate at a profit, but whose income is the result of various social and economic factors and not only of their work and operations, also frequently increase personal incomes beyond comparison. We cannot accept that. Likewise, it is necessary to undertake measures so that those organizations draw up programs to operate without losses, and inasmuch as the problems are complex and serious, we must not allow those organizations which have no losses to distribute funds for personal incomes outside those criteria. And there are such examples. That is untenable socially, economically or in a self-managing manner. A resolute end must be put to such things and as soon as possible. The leaders who are proponents of such behavior must be removed from their posts and must be called to political responsibility. Work must be evaluated according to results and not on the basis of subjectivism of pleasing someone and of the slogan "I Will Scratch Your Back and You Scratch Mine."

As to investments, we have all been subjected to investment euphoria, on the national and local level and so forth, before the League of Communists congresses and also at the congresses. And it is obvious that we must now get rid or that and reduce investments to realistic proportions.

We must break up various unrealistic plans and various illusions and we must reduce both the awareness and the behavior to realistic limits. The problem now appears: What if I reduce investments, but others do not. Then one waits for the other. Such behavior is untenable. Everybody should do everything on one's own, without waiting for others.

We must be clear about the fact that we cannot do more than is possible and that an insistence on unrealistic plans can only cause difficulties in general which slows down the development of socioeconomic relations. From the viewpoints of the building of self-managing socialism and self-managing social relations, it is not decisive whether we construct, say, 100 kilometers of superhighway in a year or in 2 years or more, but the decisive question for us is how we develop socialist social relations. It is a similar case with common and public spending. We all note that it is too high, but at the same time additional levies on the income of the economy are demanded for that purpose and no resolute measures are taken to solve it in conformity with the development of social relations. Many people pay no attention to saving and economical operations.

It appears that we are frequently satisfied as long as accords are quickly achieved. But we do not care much about the quality of those accords and how they are implemented. For instance, take the accord on sugar plants. When it was drawn up we noticed that the accord was a poor one, so that we had to constantly follow it up and constantly correct it and so forth.

We must make greater efforts about our sales network abroad. There is disorder there and what has been done until now is hardly satisfactory. We shall have to do more in that respect. We must have a more responsible attitude toward various disturbances in the market and we must do more to eliminate them. Because we insist that blows coming from foreign markets must be more efficiently parried, we must better acquaint our public with socioeconomic problems in the world. Grave economic problems are affecting the whole world, both East and West, both capitalist and socialist countries and the developed ones, but especially those underdeveloped ones which lack their own oil.

A number of developed Western countries have at the same time inflation and stagnation (stagflation). Some countries in the East struggle with inefficency. They unrealistically maintained uneconomic prices and so all at once they had to adopt high prices, which had the effect of a shock in some countries because they created the belief in their public that low prices were socialist and any increase in prices was considered capitalist. Without paying attention to various malicious criticisms of our economic policy by various scribblers and politickers abroad, we must take more efficient measures, for some kind of stagflation could occur in our country, too, and that would be worst.

We possess all the prerequisites for solving our economic problems more successfully by developing the self-managing system of association labor and pooling resources. It is necessary to inform our public systematically and thoroughly about what is happening abroad so that we may also become more efficient in taking the appropriate measures.

There are also some dilemmas about whether the dinar and foreign exchange savings are large in comparison with the resources of the economy. The increase of savings has been significant, especially sine 1965. This is a consequence of the fact that a large number of our people possess some funds and we have tended, since the reform, to correct the distribution in favor of personal incomes. Our entire system has provided and provides security in that respect, beginning with the measures taken in 1965 in connection with the reform, when savings deposits were protected and even accorded preferred treatment, and ranging up to what was further undertaken concerning security, the simplification of procedures on dinar and foreign exchange savings and a number of other measures of economic policy linked with credit.

However, we have not taken sufficient measures to have citizens' funds involved more in the construction of housing, in small enterprises, in the solving of their own social standard and so forth.

So what have we got now? Funds are invested in cars and weekend cottages, and one waits for apartments to be given by society. The Slovenes have begun to work more practically in that respect, but the others are still involved in discussions about it, not to mention some other questions such as consumer credit for some goods which are obtained through connections. We have been slow in economic policy about solving those questions.

Furthermore, I have heard some opinions according to which the Federal Executive Council allegedly presented the situation as dramatic, but the Central Committee calmed down the situation a little, or at least wanted to calm it down through its conclusions and so forth. When one takes a political look, it is not a matter of calming down or not calming down, for for the assessment has been quite correctly made in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

Secondly, I am in favor of our working seriously, but not in a campaign-like way and not dramatically, for we could create a pessimistic situation, as if there was no way out. If we seriously comprehend it and if we all behave in a politically responsible way, we have all the conditions necessary for a successful solving of economic problems. That, in fact, is a question of the system but also a question of behavior by all and everybody responsibly carrying out their tasks in the system. And that is where problems arise. We have noted that we are rather slow in this or that we are lagging and that a boost should be given so that we proceed much more quickly.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1247 GMT on 2 August carried a report on a 19 July interview given by Dusan Dragosavac which includes the following passage added at the end of the BORBA version:

"As to the question of various self-managing interests (pluralism), not only when we talk about our sociopolitical communities, republics, and provinces--for the various interests here are confronted and resolved at the federal level--but also, of course, at a much broader level, we must be aware, which is why we talk about the League of Communists as an organized force in society, and also about other socialist organized forces that there exist pluralism and various interests not only among spheres, various branches and groups, various territories and so forth, but there also exist those various interests in every man and simply clash within him; for instance when people appear as producers in a certain organization and wish to raise the prices of their products. Those same people, when they appear as consumers, react in quite a different way to the increases of prices of their products and all other products. Or when it is a question of determining rates of contributions for self-managing interest communities; there, too, people behave in a "dual" way, which is quite logical. On one hand they feel that the collective should retain as many funds as possible and on the other, they comprehend that funds are short in health, education or some other field. De facto it is the question of the same funds. We must exert in such a case political influence so that such contradictions will be resolved and various interests will be harmonized in a self-managing way. It is great advantage of our system that we are aware that various interests exist and that it is necessary to work more efficiently to solve them more successfully.

GROUP SENTENCED FOR BELONGING TO ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION

LD081744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sabac--The district court in Sabac has sentenced a group of people to prison sentences ranging from 18 months to 6 years for belonging to the illegal organization, "The Realistic Unification of Europe--The European Yugoslav Movement" [Realisticko Ujedinjenje Evrope-Jugoslovenski Pokret Evropljanin]. This organization, directed and spurred on from abroad, has been engaged in hostile activity. This illegal group's organizer is a certain Bogdan Stefanovic, who has left the country and is now abroad. He has been sentenced in Yugoslavia several times for a series of crimes.

MIKULIC, PLANINC VISIT MEDITERRANEAN GAMES SITE

LD081532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communist Central Committee, paid a visit in Split today to the head office of the Split Mediterranean games, and then, accompanied by their hosts, looked round the sports sites and some of the projects from the overall plan of the Eighth Mediterranean games.

After looking round the projects, Branko Mikulic stressed that he was impressed by what he had seen today in Split. He said that the inhabitants of Split were perhaps at this moment not even fully aware what a major step had been taken in the development of their town and of the entire Dalmatian region.

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY LEADER BUDISLAV SOSKIC DIES

LD140452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd 13 Aug TANJUG--Prominent Yugoslav party and state official Budislav Soskic, president of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro, died unexpectedly this morning in Budva on the southern Adriatic coast.

The funeral committee is made up of the most prominent officials in political, public and cultural life in Montenegro. Budislav Soskic was elected to the office of president of the Assembly of Montenegro in 1974 and was reelected in May, 1978. He was a member of the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee Presidency and the Presidency of Montenegro. In the many years of his practical work and journalist activity, Soskic greatly contributed to the development of self-management relations and the delegate system in Yugoslavia.

Tito Condolences

LD132254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, has sent the following telegram to Gordana Soskic, the widow of the late Budislav Soskic:

"It was with deep sorrow that I heard about the sudden death of Comrade Budislav Soskic, president of the Assembly of Montenegro.

"His premature death represents a great loss for the LCY and for our self-managing community. Budislav Soskic had fought for nearly four decades, in a self-sacrificing manner and as a true revolutionary and humanist, for the cause of the working class and socialism. In all the stages of our revolution he was always in the front fighting ranks. His activity was permeated by ideological creativity and continuous political action. He faithfully served the interests of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities and he made a significant contribution to the development of our socialist self-managing community.

"I send you and your family my sincere condolences."

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH NICARAGUA--Managua--Yugoslav Ambassador to Costa Rica Emil Durini has visited Nicaragua recently to exchange letters about establishing diplomatic relations at the embassy level in accordance with the agreement reached between the governments of the two countries. He informed the Government of Nicaragua about the Federal Executive Council's decision to give Nicaragua $250,000 in aid. In all the talks Ambassador Durini has had in Managua, the hosts have expressed their particular thanks for the support which was and is being offered to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. Particular emphasis was placed on the role of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito. Most cordial thanks were expressed for the aid and satisfaction expressed over establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2026 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD]

NCNA DELEGATION VISIT--Belgrade--Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received a NCNA delegation led by Zeng Tao, NCNA general director, which is visiting Yugoslavia at TANJUG's invitation. Taking part in the talks which were held on this occasion were Mihailo Saranovic, chief editor of TANJUG; Bosko Milinkovic, secretary of the SAWPY Council for the Press, Radio and Television; Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires from the PRC Embassy in the SFRY; and NCNA correspondents in Belgrade. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD]